

ENGLISH and LATINE
EXERCISES
FOR
SCHOOL-BOYS,

Comprising all the
Rules of *SYNTAXIS*,
WITH
Explanations, and other necessary
Observations on each RULE.

And shewing,
The *Genitive Case*, and *Gender* of
Nouns and *Pronouns*; as also the *Preter-*
perfect Tense, *Supine*, and *Conjugation* of
Verbs.

ANSWERING
Perfectly to the Design of Mr. *Garretson*,
and *Hermes Romanus*, in bringing on
Learners most gradually and expediti-
ously to the Translating of *English* in-
to *Latine*.

By N. BAYLEY, *School-master*.

The Fifth Edition Corrected.

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BOOKS Printed for and Sold by James
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A Dictionary of *English* and *Latin* Idioms, comprehending whatever is necessary and most useful in Phraseological Books; methodically digested for the more speedy attaining the *Latine Tongue*. The sixth Edition corrected and improved with above three thousand Phrases collected from the best Authors. By *William Walker*, B. D.

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TO ALL THE
Worthy and Ingenious Teachers
OF THE
LATINE-TONGUE.

THE ready Sale of the Four former Impressions of this Compendium and Improvement of *Garretson's* Examples, has encouraged me to publish the Fifth, with still more and necessary *Improvements*. I am sensible, that the former Collection of the Latine Words for the English, was neither so properly chosen, nor so correctly printed, as I did really wish and endeavour, that it might have been. To remedy which Disadvantages, I advis'd with several learned *Masters* in this City, who have been pleased to correct the *Englisbes*, to put Examples to several necessary Rules, that were intirely omitted, to make

A 2 a new

The Dedication.

a new Choice of many Latine *Words* and *Phrases*, and to supervise the *Press*: So that now it is every way more compleat and serviceable than either *Garretson's* Book itself, or any Translation of it, that has yet appear'd in the World ——— And this, *Gentlemen*, I hope, will make you Amends for the Patience you have exercis'd in teaching by the former *Editions*. I wish happy Success to your Labours, and am

Your Obliged Servant,

JAMES HOLLAND.

PREFACE.

1. **T**HE first Chapter of the Preliminary Exercises is made entirely new, to shew more distinctly the various Significations and Uses of each particular Tense, in all its Persons throughout the finite Moods.

2. The Rules and Examples are all reduc'd into the Order of the Syntaxis, as they lie in the common Grammar; so that the Learner may find them readily now, without any Puzzle or Confusion.

3 Whereas many of Mr. Garretson's Englishes were too prolix, and in some of 'em the Rule was wholly neglected and unexemplified, under which they stood; they are here shorten'd, by taking only just so much of them as was useful.

4. Many useful Rules were not so much as mention'd, or taken Notice of, which are here explain'd and exemplify'd in their Order, and proper Place.

5. The

The P R E F A C E.

5. *The Words, and often the Sense of the Examples, are in many Places quite alter'd, and, 'tis to be hoped, much for the better.*

6. *Only as many Examples are selected, as seemed necessary to inform the Learner of the true Meaning of the Rule, without detaining him too long in it.*

7. *The Latine Version is set under every English, in the Natural Order, as the Words are to be made. And when Boys are perfect in that, the Teacher may shew 'em how to place 'em artificially, at his own Discretion.*

8. *For greater Expedition's Sake, we have carefully noted the Genitive Case and Gender of Nouns, as also the Conjugation, Preterperfect Tense, and Supine of Verbs, and sometimes also their Quality, as a for Active, d for Deponent, where it seem'd necessary.*

9. *But yet to such Verbs of the first Conjugation, as make their Preterperfect Tense regularly in -avi, of the second in -ui, and of the fourth in -ivi, it was thought unnecessary to annex the Figure of the Conjugation.*

10. *For Passives, Participles and Gerunds, the Verb is generally given in the Active Voice,*

The P R E F A C E.

Voice, on purpose to exercise the Learner's Faculty in the Formation of them.

11. *Adjectives and Adverbs are also given in the Positive Degree, that the Learner may compare 'em by his own Judgment.*

12. *Yet where the Syntax requires it not, or where a Word has been several Times us'd before, the Genitive Case, Preterperfect Tense, and other Requisites are omitted.*

13. *The Pronouns Possessive, and now and then other Words, are left out, according as the Idiom of the Latine Tongue required.*

14. *The most material of Mr. Garretson's Additional Observations are here restored to the End of the Syntaxis; as also such of his larger Exercises as seem'd most instructive. For these contain such Precepts of Religion and Morality, as ought most industriously to be inculcated into the Heads of all Learners; and (to say the Truth) the whole Book it self is so contriv'd, that Children, together with their Improvement in the Latine Tongue, may (as it were insensibly) suck in such Principles, as will be of Use to them afterwards, in the manly Conduct and Ordering of their Lives.*

The

The Abbreviations explain'd.

After a Noun.

The *Italick* Termination shews the Increase and Ending of the *Genitive Case*, and consequently the Declension, after an *Adjective* the Motion.

- m.* The Masculine Gender.
- f.* The Feminine Gender.
- n.* The Neuter Gender.
- c.* 2. The Common of two Genders.
- c.* 3. The Common of three.
- d.* The Doubtful Gender.
- ind.* Indeclinable, or not declined.
- pl.* The Plural Number.
- 3. An Adjective of three Endings.
- 2. An Adjective of two Endings.

After a Verb.

The *Italick* Terminations shew the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines.

- def.* A Defective.
- 1. 2. 3. 4. The Conjugation.
- irr.* Irregular.
- imp.* Impersonal.
- n.* Neuter.
- a.* Active.
- np.* Neuter Passive.
- dep.* Deponent.

Preliminary Exercises on the most easy and fundamental Rules of Syntaxis.

C H A P. I.

*Exemplifying the first Concord, through all
the finite Moods and Tenses, both of
Verbs in -o, and Verbs in -or.*

Rule 1. *A Verb Personal agrees with its Nomi-
native Case in Number and Person.*

Rule 2. *Ego, Nos, Tu and Vos, Ille and
Illi, Homo and Homines, are seldom ex-
pressed but understood.*

Rule 3. *Ego I, Nos We, are of the first Per-
son; Tu Thou, Vos Ye, are of the second
Person; and all other Nouns and Pronouns are
of the third.*

Rule 4. *If a Question be asked, or the Verb be
of the Imperative Mood, let the Nominative
Case stand after it.*

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

I Do study, while thou dost play. James doth cough, but
we do sneeze. Ye do keep silence. Fishes do swim.

Ego studeo 2. dum tu ludo 3. Jacōbus tussio 4, sed
nos steri ū:o 1. Vos taceo 2. Piscis nato 1.

Exercises

I labour. You loiter. Harry eats [eateth]. We sup. Ye perceive not. Nails scratch.

Labōro 1. Cesso 1. Henricus edo 3. Cæno 1. Non sentio 4. Unguis -is scalpo 3.

I am leaping. You are laughing. John is crying. We are coming. Ye are going away. The Servants are tarrying.

Salto 1. Rideo 2. Joannes lachrymo 1. Venio 4. Abeo 4. Servus manco 2.

Do I sleep? Dost thou watch? Doth the Dog bark? Do not we hear? Understand ye? Do the Bells ring?

Egōne dormio 4? An tu vigilo 1? Anne latro 1 canis? Nonne audio 4? Intelligo 3 ne? An sono 1 campana?

I am tamed. You are bitten. A Letter is shaped. We are observ'd. Ye are neglected. Are not Boys corrected deservedly?

Domo 1. Mordeo 2. Litēra pingo 3. Observo 1. Negligo 3. Nonne puer merito corrigo 3?

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

I claimed justly. You led then. The Master call'd just now. We saw plainly: Ye slept a little while. The Apples fell luckily.

Iuste vendico 1. Tu tunc præco 4. Præceptor modo voco 1. Planè perspicio 3. Vos parumper dormio 4. Malum faustè decido 3.

I did not really go out. You did certainly sit there. Lewis did tremble very much. We did consent. Ye did meet. The Lions did roar a while ago.

Ego reverà non exeo 4. Tu certè sedeo 2 ibi. Ludovicus magnopere tremo 3. Consentio 4. Convenio 4. Leo -ōnis haud dudum rugio 4.

I was wandering. You was reading. The Servant was breakfasting. We were lifting up. Ye were running. Were the Maids walking?

Erro 1. Lego 3. Servus jento 1. Tollo 3. Curro 3. An ambulo 1 virgo -inis?

I was

I was named. Was you bound? Gold was esteemed.
We were shaken. Ye were disquieted. Rogues were
cherish'd. Nomino i. Tunc vincio 4. Aurum aestimo n.
Agito i. Exagito i. Sceletus foveo 2.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

I have been a Soldier. You have babbled. Has the Crow
ever look'd white? We have advis'd well. Ye have ex-
ercis'd. Flowers have wither'd.

Milito -avi. Blatero -avi. Unquamne cornix -icis
albico -avi? Bene monco -ui. Exerceo -ui. Flos
-oris marcesco n 3.

I have been beaten. Thou hast been hurt. A Loz hath
been cloyen. We have been kick'd. Ye have been chastis'd.
Authors have been made famous.

Cædo cecidi cæsum. Lædo -fi -sum. Lignum
fido fidi fissum. Calco -avi. Castigo -avi
-atum. Auro -oris celebrō -avi -atum.

I stoop'd forward. You govern'd yesterday. The Chim-
ney smok'd. We were in a Passion. Ye lay down.
Peas were parched.

Proclino -avi -atum. Tu gubernō -avi -atum. heri.
Caminus -i fumo -avi -atum. Succenseo -ui. Discumbo
-cubui -cubitum. Pisum -i torreo torui tostum.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had lain a long Time. You had sounded. A School.
Boy had learnt perfectly. We had forsworn. Ye had sailed
back. The Waves had foamed.

Jaceo -ui diu. Sono -ui i. Discipulus -i perdisco
perdidici 3. Pejero -avi -atum. Renavigo -avi -atum.
Unda -a spumo -avi -atum.

I was gone abroad. You remembered ill. The Horseman
came in the Morning. We were remov'd to another Place.
Ye were banish'd formerly. The Trees were budded sud-
denly.

Eo -i -itum foras. Memini -i. male. Eques
-itis venio veni ventum mane. Migro -avi -atum.

alio. Exūlo -avi -atum olim. Arbor -ōis germīno
-or -atum subito.

I had been seen there. You were carried from thence. Was the Soldier taken? We had been dismissed. Ye had been liked. Discourses had been heard.

Video -idi -visum 2 illic. Amoveo -vi -tum 2 illinc. An miles -itis prehendo -di -sum 3. Dimitto -misi -missum 3. Probo -avi -atum. Sermo -onis audio -ivi -itum.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

I will go to Morrow. You shall ask twice, but in vain. The Army will winter there. We will engage. Ye shall beat the Breast. Old Men will wander.

Ego 4 cras. Bis, sed frustra rogo 1. Exercitus illic hyberno 1. Spondeo 2. Plango 3. Senex senis impedio 4.

I shall never be tamed. Thou shalt not commit Adultery. John shall be better advis'd. We shall be led. Ye will be set down. Fools will trifle.

Ego nunquam domo 1. Non mœchor 1. Joannes rectius admonco 2. Ducō 3. Noto 1. Stultus nungor 1 dep.

Imperative Mood.

Stand still. Let the Boy go out. Let us pray. Hearken ye. Let Nuts be sold.

Sto 1 quiete. Exco -ivi -itum 4 puer. Oro 1. Ausculto 1. Venio 4 nux nucis.

Be not troubled. Let the Victuals be brought out. Let us not be kept back. Be ye clothed immediately. Let the Sheep be counted.

Nc turbo 1. Promo 3 penus. Ne retineo 2. Protinus vestio 4. Num'ro 4. ovis -is.

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood Present Tense.

Let me see it. If thou firmly believest. I wish the Sun may shine most brightly. What if we should try?
Though

Though ye sweat, I advise, that the Windows may stand open.

Ut video 2. Si firmiter credo 3. Utinam Sol lucidè splendeo 2. Quid si tento 1? Quamvis sudo 1, suadeo 2, ut pando 3 fenestra.

Should I go again? No, if she would bear it. Believe not, tho' he swear it. Ye sing, when we are sorrowful. So that the Boys do but mind.

Redeo 4? Non, si obsecro 1. Ne credo 3, quamvis juro 1. Tu cano 3, cum ego mæreo mæstus sum n. pass. 2. Dummodo puer attendo 3.

If I am reproach'd for that, let my Reputation be defended. Seeing you are not frighten'd, why do you tremble?

Si propterea vitupero 1, defendo 3 fama. Cum non terreo 2, cur tremo 3?

Though he be corrected, the Fool will not learn Wit. Tho' we be tormented, we shall never confess. If ye are call'd, answer. Let Water be brought, that the Hands may be washed.

Quamvis corrigo 3, stultus non sapio 3. Et si crucio 1, nunquam confiteor dep. 2. Si voco 1, respondeo 2. Afferro 3 aqua, ut manus lavo 1.

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Mood Preterimperfect Tense.

I wish I might ride. What wou'd you do, if you were in my Circumstances? If the Gate were open, I would come in.

Utinam equito 1. Quid facio 3, si hinc sum? Si pateo 2 janua, intro 1.

You affirm it your self, or else we could not believe it. I obtain'd leave, that ye might play. Though the Magistrates were by.

Tute affirmo 1, alioqui non credo 3. Impetro 1, ut ludo 3. Quamvis Magistratus -us adsum.

If I were perceiv'd, I should leave off. Tho' at first you were led away, yet why did you not return at last?

Si cerno 3, desisto 3. Quanquam primò quidem abduco 3, attamen cur non tandem redeo 4?

The Gods were burnt, when the House was on Fire. Why should we flatter? Ye retired, that ye might meditate. When they were courted, they soon agreed to it.

Supellex comburo 3, cum ædificium conflagro 1. Quare adulator? Secedo 3, ut meditor dep. 1. Cum ambio 4, citò assentior 4.

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Mood Preterperfect Tense.

Though I have been sad, yet I am now merry again. I am glad, that you are come back. Go see, if the Master be come.

Quamvis mæreo mæsus sum, nunc tamen lætor dep. 1 denuo. Gaudeo, quòd redeo ixi v. -ij -itum. Viso 3, num Præceptor -oxi venio veni ventum.

I am afraid, we have tarried too long. Since ye have hitherto striven in vain, let the Strife cease. 'Tis all one, whether they did it, or persuaded to it.

Metuo 3, ne mango mansi mansum 2 diutius. Quum certo -avi -atum adhuc frustra, cesso -avi -atum his linc. Nil nisi refert imp. utrum facio feci factum 3, an persuadego -si -sum.

So that I have not been stripped. Tho' you have been twice set down, you mind it not. If he has departed without Leave, let him be punished.

Dummodo ne nudo -avi -atum a. Etsi noto -avi -atum bis, tamen non animadverto 3. Si discedo -si -sum injussu, punio -ixi -itum a.

Since we have been once pardon'd, we will take care for the future. I ask, why ye have been tormented?

Quoniam condono -avi -atum a semel, caveo 2 post-hac. Quæro, quamobrem crucio -avi -atum a.

When the Candles are snuffed, they will burn more brightly.

Cum lychus i emingo -xi -tum a 3, ardeo 2 clare.

The

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive
Mood Preterpluperfect Tense.

Oh! That I had been wise.

Oh! utinam sapio sapi -ivi -itum n 3.

*If you had not done Mischief by some means or other,
you would have died.*

Si non aliqua noceo -ui -itum, morior mortuus
sum dep. 3.

If the Thing had succeeded, we had been ruined.

Si res succedo -ssi -ssum, ego pereo -ivi -ij -itum n. 4.

I wish we had gone away before.

Utinam abeo -ivi -ij -itum prius.

After ye had agreed, what followed then?

Cum convenio -veni -ventum, quid deinde sequor
-itus sum dep. 3.

*Unless they themselves had yielded, they had not been
taken*

Nisi ipse -a -um submitto -misi -missum, non capio
cepi captivus a 3.

I tremble, as if I had been frightened.

Tremo 3, perinde ac si terreo ui -itum a 2.

Though you had been detained here longer.

Quamvis detinco -tinui -tentum hic diu.

*Without doubt John had been whipp'd, if the Master
had not been busy.*

Proculdubio Joannes -is vapulo -avi -atum n p, si
Præceptor non occupo -avi -atum a.

*If we had been warned, the Danger had been entirely
avoided.*

Si moneo -ui -itum a, periculum omnino evito -avi
-atum a.

*I had come sooner, if Affairs had been sooner dis-
patched.*

Venio veni ventum 4 citò, si negotium -ij conficio
-feci -fectum a 3 citò -citius.

The Subjunctive Mood Future Tense.

I shall have written it out presently.

Describo -scripsi -scriptum 3 statim,

When you are returned.

Cum redeo -ivi -itum.

If it should happen ill, yet grieve not immoderately.

Si accido -di 3 male, tamen ne dolco 2 immodicè.

As soon as we have recovered our Health.

Cum primum convalesco -valui -itum n 3.

If ye shall know it for certain.

Si certò rescisco -scivi -scitum 3.

They shall not make their Game for nothing.

Haud impune illudo -si -sum 3.

When I have been washed, you shall be washed too.

Cum ego lavo lavi lotum, tu quoque lavo a 1.

If you are caught, you'll be undone.

Si deprehendo -di -sum a 3, pereò n 4.

We will go forward, till we be violently repulsed.

Pergo perrexi perrectum 3, donec violenter repello
re, ùli repulsum a 3.

Ye will not study diligently, except ye be whipp'd.

Non studeo -ui sedulo, nisi verbero -avi -atum a.

*If the Books shall not be approved, let them be burnt
immediately.*

Si liber -bri non probo a 1, comburo -ussi -ustum a 3
continuo.

CHAP. II.

Of the Second Concord.

Rule 1. *The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, must be the same Case, Gender, and Number as the Substantive is.*

Rule 2. *The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, though a Verb come between.*

A Beautiful Woman pleases.

Mulier -*eris* f venustus -*a -um* placeo 2.

A crooked Horn sounds.

Cornu ind. n curvus -*a -um* sono -*ui -itum* 1.

The weary Traveller sits still.

Viator -*oris* m pertæsus -*a -um* sedeo sedi sessum
quietus -*a -um*.

The Sea appeareth broad.

Mare -*is* n appareo -*ui -itum* latus -*a -um*.

Filthy Swine are always grunting.

Sus suis c 2 cœnosus -*a -um* sæpe grunnio -*ivi -itum* n.

Peevish Infants will be crying.

Infans -*tis* c 2 protervus -*a -um* flagello -*avi -atum* a.

Mad Drunkards will reel.

Bibo -*onis* m insanus -*a -um* vacillo -*avi -atum* n.

Swelling Rivers have overflown.

Flumen -*inis* n tumidus -*a -um* inundo -*avi -atum*.

The fair Rose withers.

Rosa -*a* pulcher -*ebra -ctum* marcesco 3.

Damascen Plums are eaten.

Prunum -i Damascēnus -a -um comēdo -di -sum & -sum 3.

The strongest Men die sooner or later.

Vir viri m robustus -a -um morior mortuus sum 3 citiūs seriūse.

My pale Cheeks grew suddenly red.

Gena -a f meus -a -um pallidus 3 erubescō erubui n 3 subito.

Unjust Gains are esteemed.

Lucrum injustus 3 æstimo -avi -atum a.

Let naughty Boys be beaten.

Puer eri m pravus 3 verbero i a.

Let virtuous Boys be commended.

Puer honestus 3 laudo -avi -atum a.

Many sorrowful Days have been seen.

Dies rei d malus 3 mortuus 3 video vidi visum a.

Winged Hours slide away.

Hora -a f alatus 3 diffugio -fugi -fugitum n 3.

If the fearful Hares had started, the nimble Dogs would have run apace.

Si lepus onis m timidus exilio -silui -sultum 4, canis -is c 2 agilis 2 curro cucurri cursum n 3, quā celerimē.

The wildest Creatures have been tamed.

Animal -alis n ferox -ecis c 3 domo -ui -itum a i.

Poisonous Toads have been killed.

Bufo onis m venenosus occido -di -sum 3 a.

The Iron Age is now, for every Impiety is loved.

Ætas -ātis f ferreus 3 existo n 3, quoniam impietas -atis f omnis -amo -avi -atum a.

If mighty Monarchs would govern mercifully, all good Subjects would obey dutifully.

Si Monarcha -a m potens -tis c 3 rego -xi -tum a 3 clementer subditus -i m omnis 2 bonus 3 parco -ui -tum n submisē.

When the laborious Farmers shall have reaped plentifully, let Mankind rejoice.

Cum colonus -i m impiger -gra -grum meto messui
messum a 3 abunde, genus -eris n humanus 3 gaudeo
gavisus sum n p.

Bright Piety hath long been sought in vain.

Pietas -atis f egregius 3 jamdiu frustra quero qua-
sivi quasitum a 3.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Accusative Case.

Rule 3. That casual Word which cometh next
after a Verb Active or Deponent, and
answereth to the Question whom? or
what? shall commonly be the Accusative
Case.

A Diligent Master beareth Lessons himself.
Præceptor sedulus 3 audio a 4 lætio -onis f
ipse -a -um.

Careless Boys will tear their best Books.

Puer remissus 3 lacero -avi -atum a liber -bri m
suus 3 bonus 3.

Love the greatest and best God.

Amo i Dens -i m bonus magnus.

Let the Carpenter build strong Houses.

Faber -bri m lignarius 3 construo -struxi -struxum
a 3 domus -i & -us f firmus 3.

Let us fear our Maker.

Vereor veritus sum 2 dep. Creator -oris m noster
-tra -trum.

Embrace ye Christ.

Amplector -plexus sum 3 dep. Christus -i.

Let brave Soldiers abhor filthy Vice.

Miles -itis c 2 magnanimus 3 detestor -atus -sum
dep. vitium turpis & -e.

Huntsmen use long Poles.

Venator -oris m adhibeo -ui -itum venabulum longus 3.

Virtue alone affords true Honour.

Virtus -utis f solus 3 præbeo -ui -itum a honor -oris
m verus 3.

Humble Modesty graces a bashful Maid.

Modestia submissus 3 orno -avi -atum a Virgo -inis
f verecundus 3.

Nimble Squirrels have cracked many Nuts.

Sciurus -i m agilis 2 frango fregi fractum a 3 nux
nucis f multus 3.

Cruel Wars will destroy the most flourishing Kingdoms.

Bellum crudelis 2 perdo -didi -ditum a 3 regnum
florens -tis c 3.

A fierce Dog tears the harmless Sheep.

Canis acer acris & acie lacero a 1 ovis -is f innoxius 3.

Now we see happy Peace returning.

Jam cerno crevi cretum a 3 pax pacis f beatus 3 redeo
-eci -ij -itum 4 irr.

Painful Preachers have made most excellent Sermons.

Concionator -oris m laboriosus 3 habeo -ui -itum a
concio -onis f præstans -tis c 3.

Oh! that I had finished this troublesome Business.

Utinam conficio -feci -fectum a 3 negotium hic hæc
hoc molestus 3.

Grassy Meadows will fatten lean Cattle.

Pratum graminosus 3 pinguefacio 3 a pecus -oris n
macilentus 3.

Terrible Death will invade impious Sinners.

Mors -tis f dirus 3 invado -si -sum 3 Peccator impius 3.

We know nothing rightly, till the divine Spirit shall have enlightned our dark Understandings.

Percipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 nihil ind. rectè, donec Spiritus -ûs m ille -a -nd divinus 3 illumino -avi -atum a mens -tis s noster -tra -trum cæcus 3.

When sulphureous Flames had burnt two most sinful Cities.

Conflamma -a f sulphureus 3 comburo -ussi -ustum a 3 Urbs -bis f duo -a -o pl. scleratus 3.

If you will follow a wholesome Counsel, ye will learn better Manners.

Si accipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 consilium sanus 3 disco didici a 3 mos moris m bonus.

CHAP. IV.

Of Conjunctions, Copulative and Disjunctive.

The RULE.

Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive, may couple like Cases; as also like Moods and Tenses, if the Sense of the Words do not require 'em to be otherwise.

THE honest and stout General marches, and fights; but he chuses plain and open Fields.

Imperator -oris m bonus & fortis 2 facio feci factum 3 iter itinèris n, & pugno -avi -atum n; sed eligo 3 campus -i m planus 3. & apertus 3.

Painters provide Colours and Pencils.

Pictor -oris m paro -avi -atum a pigmentum & penicillus i.

Faithful Schoolmasters do teach and correct.

Ludimagister -tri m fidelis doceo 2 & corrigo -rexi -rectum a 3.

Crafty

Crafty and ungrateful Knaves have cheated and betray'd their faithfullest Friends.

Veterator -ōris m subdolus 3 fallo fefelli falsum a 3
& prodo -didi -ditum a 3 amicus -i m suus fidus 3.

Diligent Boys will repeat their Lessons, and write their Copies.

Puer sedulus 3 repeto -tivi -titum a 3 lectio suus, &
describo -scripsi -scriptum a 3 pagina -e.

C H A P. V.

Of the Verb Sum.

Rule 1. *The Verb sum, having a Nominative Case before it, must have a Nominative after it, and not an Accusative.*

Rule 2. *If an Adjective be next after the Verb sum, it agrees with the Nominative Case before it.*

I *Am a Man of Courage.*

Ego sum vir viri m fortis & -e.

Thou art an idle Boy.

Sum puer ignavus 3.

Joan is a nasty Girl.

Joanna -e f sum puella -e f spurcus 3.

We are all Schoolmasters.

Ego omnis 2 sum Ludimagister.

Ye are cunning Lawyers.

Tu sum Jurisperitus astutus.

Many learned Men will never be Divines.

Vir multus doctus 3 nunquam sum Theologus -i m.

Covetousness

Covetousness is an odious Vice.

Avaritia -a f sum vitium detestabilis 2.

Contentment is a Divine Virtue.

Æquanimitas -tis f sum virtus divinus 3.

Tailors have been Botchers.

Sartor -oris m sum veteramentarius m.

God is an infinite Spirit.

Deus sum spiritus -s infinitus 3.

The Devils are cursed Angels.

Diabolus -i m sum Angelus -i m maledictus 3.

Troy was a famous City.

Troja sum urbs -bis f celebris 2.

We have been Fools.

Sum stultus -i m.

Faithful Servants will be prosperous Masters.

Servus -i m fidus 3 sum herus -i m prosper -erum.

The pale Moon is a Planet.

Luna pallidus 3 sum Planeta.

Yellow Gold is a precious Metal.

Aurum flavus 3 sum metallum pretiosus 3.

Effectual Grace is a heavenly Gift.

Gratia efficax -tis c 3 sum donum cœlestis 2.

True Virtue is the only Nobility.

Virtus -tis f verus 3 sum nobilitas -tis f unicus.

The Spring Time is very pleasant and delightful.

Ver veris n sum jucundus 3 & amœnus 3.

Those Whelps will be huge Mastiffs.

Catulus -i m iste -a -ud sum molossus -i m ingens -tis.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Infinitive Mood.

The R U L E.

When two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them, the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood.

Fishes love to swim.

Piscis -is m gaudeo 2 nato -avi -atum n.

Birds use to fly.

Avis -is f soleo -itus sum n p volo -avi -atum n.

Lazy Asses desire to lie down.

Asinus -i m segnis cupio -pivi -pitum a 3 procumbo -cubui -cubitum n 3.

Do you intend to work?

Statuo -ui -utum a 3 ne laboro -avi -atum n?

We thought to have stood firmly.

Puto -avi -atum sto steti statum i firmiter.

A Coward attempts to run and hide himself.

Puillanimus -i conor -atus sum dep fugio fugi fugitum n 3 & abscondo -di -ditum 3 sui.

Let unskilful Taylors learn to sew.

Sartor -oris m imperitus 3 disco a 3 suo a 3.

Ye attempted to have slain Men and buried them.

Conor i dep occido -di -sum 3 a homo -inis c 2 & sepelio sepelivi sepultum a is.

A little Dog cannot hold a great Boar.

Catulus non possum potui irr tenco tenui tentum a Aper -fri m magnus.

Tender

Tender Parents desire to see their dear Children.

Parens -tis c 2 indulgens -tis c 3 cupio 3 video
vidi visum a 2 Liberi -orum pl. m. suus charus 3.

I know not how to make handsome Clothes.

Nescio -ivi -itum apto -avi -atum a vestis -is f ele-
gans -tis c 3.

*Black Ravens will not cease to devour stinking Car-
casses.*

Corvus niger non defino -sivi -sij -situm n 3 voro
-avi -atum a cadaver -eris n teter -tra -trum.

*Cruel Persecutors have sought to root out the Christian
Religion.*

Persecutor -oris m infensus 3 quæro -sivi -satum a
3 eradico -avi -atum a pietas -avis f Christianus 3.

Boasters thought to have been extolled.

Thraſo -onis m puto 1 effero extuli elatum a 3.

*Old Dogs teach litt'e Whelps to lick up fat Pottage and
sweet Milk.*

Canis vetustus 3 doceo catulus parvus 3 lambo -bi
a 3 jusculum pinguis 2 & lac lassis n dulcis 2.

*Old Thieves teach young Rogues to rob the richest
Houses.*

Fur furis c 2 senior -oris doceo sceleratus 3 junior
-oris spolio -avi -atum a ædificium locuples -etis c 3.

*Our great Hens teach their little Chickens to scrape every
Dunghil.*

Gallina -a noster magnus doceo pullulus -i m suus
verto -ti -sum a 3 stercorearium singulus 3.

Ugly Witches are said to have been black Cats.

Saga -a deformis 2 dico -xi -ctum 3 a sum felis -is
f niger.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Genitive Case.

Rule 1. When two Substantives have the Sign of between 'em, the latter must be the Genitive Case.

THE Sight of a fair Picture delights the Eye.
 Conspectus -ūs m imago -inis f pulcher -chra-
 -chrum delecto -avi -atum oculus -i m.

The Beauty of a handsome Woman is pleasing.

Pulchritudo -inis f fœmina -æ formosus 3 placeo
 -ui -itum n.

The Smell of a stinking Dunghil offends the Erain.

Odor -oris m sterquilinum foetidus 3 offendo -di-
 -sum 3 cerebrum.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom and Happiness.

Timor -oris dominus -i m sum initium sapientia
 & felicitas -atis f.

The Cares of this World have blinded the Minds of Men.

Cura mundus hic occæco -avi -atum a mens -tis
 homo -inis.

The Deceitfulness of Riches did ensnare the Thoughts of greedy Sinners.

Fraus -dis f Divitiæ -arum pl illaqueo -avi -atum
 a cogitatio -onis f peccator avidus 3.

The Soul of a righteous Man will abhor the base Love of cursed Pleasures and Lusts.

Anima pius 3 abominor -atus sum dep amor -oris m
 vilis 2 voluptas -atis f dirus 3 & cupido -inis f.

If the just Judgments of God should always seize on the Workers of Iniquity.

Si vindicta justus 3 Deus semper apprehendo -di -sum 3 a operator -cris m Iniquitas -atis.

The Report of the great Portion of an unmarried Virgin is oftentimes the Sound of a great Lie.

Fama -e dos dotis f magnus virgo -ginis innuptus 3 sum sæpe sonus -i mendacium grandis 2.

R U L E 2.

Sometimes the latter Substantive is put first, and ends in s, with an Apostrophe before it.

The Nation's Peace is disturbed: Or,

The Peace of the Nation is disturbed.

Pax pacis f natio -onis f turbo -avi -atum a.

We approve of the King's supreme Power.

Probo -avi -atum a potestas -atis f supremus 3

Rex regis.

The Lord's Name be praised.

Nomen -inis n Dominus -i laudo -avi -atum a.

The Father's Prodigality will be the Son's Shame and Beggary.

Prodigalitas -atis f pater -tris sum pudor -oris, & egestas -atis filius -ij.

The stout Soldier's Sword has been the proud Enemy's Ruine.

Gladius miles magnanimus 3 sum exitium hostis -is c 2 superbus 3.

The Walls of a City are the Inhabitant's Defence.

Mœnia -orum & -um pl sum tutamen -inis n incolæ -e c 2.

Death is all Men's common Fate.

Mors mortis sum fatum communis 2 omnis 2.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Dative Case.

Rule 1. To and for, signifying the Use of any one, are Signs that the Noun following must be the Dative Case.

CORN grows for Man.

Seges -itis f cresco crevi cretum n 3 homo -inis.
Hay is mowed for Horses and Cows.

Fœnum meto messui messum 3 a equus -i & bos bovis.

Sense abounds to thee.

Sensus -ûs abundo -avi -atum n tu.

Magistrates provide Prisons for obstinate Malefactors.

Magistratus -ûs paro -avi -atum a ergastulum malefactor -oris m contumax -acis c 3.

A Rod is prepared for the Fool's Back.

Virgæ -arum paro tergum Stultus -i.

Greedy Gluttons buy many dainty Bits for their ungodly Guts.

Helluo -ônis m edax -acis c 3 obsonor -atus sum dep daps dapis f multus opiparus 3 gula -a suus impius 3.

Humane Blood is sacrific'd to hellish Malice.

Sanguis -inis m humanus 3 immolo -avi -atum a malitia -a infernalis 2.

R U L E 2.

Verbs signifying to promise, to pay, to give, to sell, to send, to offer, to bring, to buy, to provide, govern a Dative Case, of the Word

Word next following 'em without the Sign
TO, and then the Word after that must be
the Accusative.

My Father promised me great Rewards: Or,

My Father promised great Rewards to me.

Pater -tris promitto -misi -missum 3 a ego præmi-
um magnus.

The King promised my Brother his Pardon.

Rex regis m promitto frater meus venia faus.

The Debtor pays the Creditor great Sums of Money.

Debitor -oris m solvo solvi solutum a 3 creditor -oris
summa magnus pecunia -2.

My Father's Man brought me Bread and Cheese.

Servus -i m pater meus attulo attuli allatum a 3
ego panis & caseus -i m.

My little Brother sent me these Gloves and a Silk
Handkerchief.

Fraterculus -i meus mitto misi missum ego hic Chi-
rotheca & sudariolum sericus -a -um.

My good Uncle will give me many choice Books, and
learned Manuscripts.

Patruus meus bonus do dedi datum a 1 ego Liber
-bri multus præstantissimus & Manuscriptum doctus.

Lend my Father's Servant your Boots and Spurs. Or,
Lend your Boots and Spurs to the Servant of my Father.

Commōdo -avi -atum a 1 servus pater meus ocrea
tus & calcar -aris n.

When they offer'd Cæsar a Crown and Scepter, he re-
fused 'em.

Cum offero obtuli oblatum a 3 irr Cæsar -aris Co-
rona & Sceptrum recusō -avi -atum a 1.

Give my Brother his Grammar again, and I will give
you your Bible.

Reddo reddidi redditum a 3 frater -tris 3 m Gram-
matica, ego deinde reddo tu Biblia -orum tuus.

Thou hast told thy Father many Lyes.

Narro -avi -atum a multus mendacium Pater tuus.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Ablative Case.

The R U L E.

A Noun signifying the Instrument with which, the Cause why, and the Manner how a Thing is done, must be the Ablative Case.

THE Mind is distracted with Cares and Fears.
Mens -tis f distrāho -traxi -tractum 3 a cura -e
& timor -oris m.

The Body is broken with Labours.

Corpus -oris n frango fregi -fractum a 3 labor -oris.
Soldiers overcome Dangers with Daring and Forti-
tude.

Miles -itis exsuperō -avi -atum a periculum auda-
cia & fortitudo -inis.

Lyons tear Beasts by Strength.

Leo onis lacero -avi -atum a bestia -e vires -ium pl

Nature is polish'd by Learning and Art.

Natura -e polio -ivi -itum a 4 eruditio -ōnis f &
ars artis f.

Art is perfected by Practice.

Ars consummo -avi -atum a usus -ūs.

I struck my Brother with my Fist and a Stone.

Percutio -cussi -cussum a 3 frater -tris meus pugn-
-i & lapis -idis m.

Why did you kick your Sister with your Foot.

Quare calco -avi -atum a soror -oris tuus pes pedis m

Alexander cut the Gordian Knot with his Sword.

Alexander -dri seco secui sectum a 1 nodus -i
Gordianus 3 gladius.

The Barber shav'd my Beard with a very dull Razor.
'Tonfor -ēris m abrado -si -sum a 3 barba meus novacula obtusus 3.

Afflictions are overcome with Patience.

Afflictio ōnis f devinco -vici -victum a 3 patientia.

The whole World is govern'd by Divine Providence.

Mundus universus gubernō -avi -atum a Providentia divinus 3.

Hay is mowen by the laborious Husbandman with crooked Scythes.

Fœnum meto a 3 agricola -æ c 2 sedulus falx falcis f curvus 3.

I will trim your Paper Book with my new Pen-knife.

Concinno -avi -atum a liber tuus chartaceus Scalpellum meus novus.

You ploughed your Ground with my Father's Plough, and promis'd him a fat Sheep; but you paid him only a little Lamb.

Aro -avi -atum a arvum tuus aratrum pater meus, & promitto is ovis -is f pinguis 2; at tantum reddo agnellus -i.

My Sister's Sweet-heart will adorn her with precious Jewels, and give her an hundred Pieces of Gold.

Procus -i soror meus orno -avi -atum a is ea id gemma pretiosus, & dono -avi -atum a is nummus -i m centum aureus 3.

My Mother carv'd out the Goose for all the Guests, with her own Hand, but with my Father's Knife and Fork.

Mater meus dissecō -secui -sectum a 1 anser -ēris m conviva -æ c 2 omnis 2, manus -ūs f suus, sed culter -tri & furcilla pater.

C H A P. X.

Of Prepositions.

1. With an Accusative Case.

Note 1. Circiter always refers to Time.

Note 2. Versus must stand after its Casual Word.

LET us walk to the City.

Ambulo -avi -atum n ad Urbs.

Run quickly to the Market.

Curro a confestim ad forum.

The Preacher exhorted us to Virtue and Religion.

Concionator -oris m hortor -atus sum dep ego ad
virtus -utis f & pietas -utis f.

You shall invite your Master to Supper.

Invito -avi -atum a i magister tuus ad cœna.

Call ye your Fellows to their Studies.

Voco -avi -atum a condiscipulus vester ad studium.

Kingdoms provoke Kingdoms to War.

Regnum provoco a regnum ad bellum.

One School Boy strives against another.

Discipulus alius certo -avi -atum n adversus alius.

We live against the Church.

Habito -avi -atum adversum templum.

Let the Serjeants walk before the Mayor.

Licitor -oris m incedo -ssi -ssum 3 ante Prætor -ris m.

I found William at the Market just now.

Convenio -veni -ventum 4 Gulielmus -i modò apud
Forum.

The Pilot is with the Ship.

Vector -oris sum apud navis -is.

The

The Heifer wanders about the Fields.

Juvenca -a vagor -atus -sum dep circa ager -gri m.

The Army encamps about the City.

Exercitus -ūs castra metor -atus -sum dep circum urbs.

Darkness arose about the sixth Hour.

Tenebræ -arum pl oborior -ortus -sum dep circiter hora sextus.

I tarried at your Country House about six Weeks.

Diverfor -atus -sum dep apud villa vester circiter septimana sex.

The Horses stood on this side the River.

Equus -i m sto steti statum n i cis flavius -ij m.

Thou shalt not swim against the Stream.

Non no navi natum n contra torrens -tis m.

Charity ought to be exercis'd towards our Neighbours.

Charitas -ātis f debeo -ui -itum a 2 exerceo -ui -itum a 2 erga proximus -i.

My Friend Joseph lives without the old Gate.

Amicus -i meus Josephus -i habito -avi -atum n extra porta -a vetus -eris c 3.

The old Womans's crooked Nose appears below her wrinkled Forehead.

Nasus -i m curvus 3 anicula -a appareo -ui -itum n infra frons -tis f is ea id rugosus 3.

The pretty Boy sits between the pretty Girls.

Puer bellus 3 sedeo sedi sessum n 2 inter puella bellus.

Thy Aunt is the fairest among a thousand Women.

Amita -a tuus -sum formosus 3 inter mulier -eris mille.

There is a Mountain within the hundredth Mile.]

Mons -sum intra lapis -idis centesimus 3.

I observed small fishes playing nigh the yellow Banks.

Observo -avi -atum a pisciculus -i ludo lusi lusum n 3 juxta ripa flavus 3.

Rewards are assign'd to the Scholars for Diligence.

Præmium assigno -avi -atum a discipulus -i ob diligentia -a.

We are now in the Power of our Adversary.

Jam sum penes adversarius noster.

I have travelled through all Italy.

Peregrinor -atus sum dep per Italia totus 3.

The Dog comes behind his Master.

Canis subeo -ivi -ij -itum n 4 pone herus suus.

The Stars rise after the Sun setting.

Stella -a orior citius sum dep post occasus -us sol -is.

Benjamin bought twenty new Pens to Day, besides an Inkhorn.

Benjaminus emo emi emptum a 3 penna viginti novus hodie, præter atramentarium.

Let us play near this very Hedge.

Ludo -si -sum n 3 prope sepes -is f hic ipse.

The Maid eats Lice for the Jaundice.

Ancilla comedo -edi -esum vel -estum a 3 pediculus -i propter icterus -i.

Children drink Brimstone and Milk for the Itch.

Puerulus -i bibo bibi bibitum a 3 sulphur -avis n & lac lassis propter prurities -ei f.

Let Kings be honoured according to their Royal Dignity.

Rex regis honoro -avi -atum a secundum dignitas -atis f suus regalis 2.

Some Birds are said to fly above the Clouds.

Avis -is f quidam quedam quoddam dico dixi dictum a 3 volo -avi -atum n supra nubes -is.

The Murderers fled beyond the Seas.

Homicida -a fugio fugi fugitum 3 trans mare -is n.

Do not grieve beyond Measure.

Ne doleo -ui -itum n ultra modus -i m.

The Hare ran towards the Woods.

Lepus -oris m curro 3 versus sylva.

Men hasten towards the Church.

Homo propero -avi -atum n versus Templum.

2. Prepositions with an Ablative Case.

Drinking cards ramble from one Alehouse to another.

Bibo -onis vagor -atus sum dep a caupona hic ad alius.

A Maid without Modesty, is a furious Mare without a Bridle.

Virgo absque modestia -e, sum Equa -e furiosus 3 absque frænum.

The Advocate pleaded my Cause before that Judge.

Advocatus -i m ago egi actum a 3 causa meus coram iudex -icis c 2 ille.

Note; Cum is to be express'd, when the Sense is together with; otherwise it may generally be left out.

I went with my Brother into the Fields, and there I beat him with a Stick.

Eo iei itum n 4 cum frater -tris in ager -gri, ibiq; verbero -avi -atum a is ea id baculus -i m.

I conquer'd my inveterate Enemies with good Words, and then I rejoic'd with my Companions.

Vinco vici victum a 3 inimicus -i meus infensus 3 sermo -onis m blandus 3, & postea lætor -atus sum dep cum sodalis -is c 2 meus.

The Seamen discourse of the Sea and of Ships.

Nauta confabulor -atus sum dep 1 de mare & de navis -is.

Thou shalt be condemn'd out of thy own Mouth.

Damno -avi -atum a ex os oris n tuus.

The Cook-maid snatch'd the Cheese with her Hand out of the Dog's Paws.

Coqua rapio -pui raptum a 3 caseus manus suus è fau -cis canis.

That Boy brings thee Shame, and is praised before thee.

Puer iste affero -attuli allatum a dedecus -oris n tu, & lando -avi -atum a præ tu.

I will grind for thee.

Ego molo molui molitum a 3 pro tu.

Christ was the Saviour of Men, and died for wretched Sinners.

Christus sum Salvator homo -inis, & morior mortuus sum dep 3 pro peccator -oris miser -era -erum.

A Scabbard without a Sword is the Instrument of a Coward.

Vagina sine gladius -ij m sum instrumentum pu-
fillanimus.

Tenus is set after the Word it governs; and if it be Plural, it requires the Genitive Case.

The Waters covered him up to the Eyes.

Aqua -a tego -xi -ctum a 3 ille oculus tenus.

He sheath'd his Sword up to the Hilt.

Abdo -d'di -ditum a 3 ensis -is m capulus -i m
tenus.

The Brook was up to the Knees.

Torrens exsto -stiti -stitum n i genu tenus.

3. Examples of Prepositions, that govern both an Accusative and an Ablative Case.

Note; In and sub, after Verbs of Motion signify into, and govern an Accusative Case, but otherwise an Ablative.

Subter governs an Accusative or an Ablative indifferently.

Super upon, governs an Accusative: Super about or concerning, an Ablative.

Clam governs either an Accusative, or an Ablative.

The Boy jumps under the Water, to gather Stones for his Playfellows.

Puer salto -avi -atum n sub aqua, ut colligo -legi -lectum a 3 lapillus collusor -oris suus.

I slept sound under a Fourm n the School.

Altum dormio -ivi -itum n 4 sub scamnum in schola.

The Wicked shall be turn'd into Hell.

Impius 2 detrudo -si -sum a 3 in gehenna -e.

Sit in your Place.

Sedeo sedi sessum n in locus tuus.

That Girl gather'd Herbs under the Hedge, and brought 'em to her Mother.

Puella iste colligo 3 herba subter sepes -is f, aferoque ad mater suus.

The old Dog is gnawing Bones under the Table

Canis -is c 2 vetustus arrôdo -si -sum a 3 os ossis n sub mensa -e.

The Horse walks upon the Grass with his Feet.

Equus ambulo -avi -atum n super gramen -inis n pes suus.

Soldiers Wives ask after their absent Husbands.

Uxor miles -itis quæro quæsi quæsitus a 3 de vir absens -tis c 3.

My Mother procur'd Money for me unknown to my Father.

Mater paro -avi -atum a ego pecunia clam pater.

My Brother is a naughty Boy, for he ran away from School without the Master's Knowledge.

Frater meus scelestus sum, nam aufugio -gi -gitum n 3 è schola -e clam præceptor.

Some Recapitulatory Exercises.

A brave Soldier is a Kingdom's Glory, and resolves to purchase Honour to himself by his Sword thro' bloody Rivers.

Miles magnanimus sum gloria -e regnum, & statuo -ui -utum a 3 paro 1 honor -oris sui gladius -ij m suus per amnis -is m sanguineus 3.

A skilful Shoemaker knows how to fit new Shoes to a Lady's Foot, with his Hand and Glove, without other Instruments.

Calcearius peritus scio scivi scitum a 4 apto i calceus -i m novus pes -dis domina, marrus suus & chirotheca, absque Instrumentum alius -a -ūd.

The Grace of God is Man's Happiness, and abides without Riches, after Losses, in the greatest Danger, and is believed to afford true Comfort to God's Worshippers by its excellent Virtue.

Gratia Deus sum felicitas -atis f homo, & maneo mansi mansum n 2 sine divitiæ, post damnum, in periculum magnus, & puto -avi -atum a præbeo -ui -itum a 2 solamen -inis n verus cultor -oris Deus virtus -utis f suus præstans -tis c 3.

Every Sort of Happiness abounds to the diligent Man, and many have been observed to conquer difficult Labours by Diligence, and to be praised for unwearied Industry.

Genus -eris n quisque quæque quodque felicitas abundo i sedulus 3, & multus observo -avi -atum a supero -avi -at m a labor -oris difficilis 2 sedulitas -atis, & laudo a i ob industria -e indefatigabilis & -e.

Learning is the Ornament of a Man's Life, and is to be gotten by Labour and Study.

Doctrina -e sum ornamentum vita -e humanus, & sum acquiro -quisivi -quisitum a 3 labor -oris & studium.

The Spring is a most pleasant Season: For then we see Nature to be renewed by the cherishing Beams of the Sun; then we see the Trees to sprout, and the Gardens to bring forth Fruits for the laborious Bee.

Ver veris n sum tempus -eris n jucundos 3: enim tunc video vidi visum a 2 natura renovo -avi -atum a radius -ij m foveo fovi fetum a 2 sol; tunc video arbor -eris f germino -avi -atum n hortus -i que profero -tuli -latum a flos apis -is f laboriosus 3.

I struck my Sister with a Stick, and was forc'd to flee into the Woods; but when I had tarried there a while, I returned to my Parents, and submitted my self to their Mercy, and they forgave me my Offence.

Percutio -ssi -ssum a 3 soror meus baculus, & cogo -egi -actum a 3 fugio fuci fugitum n 3 in sylva -e; sed cum maneo -si -sum 2 illic parumper, redeo 4 ad parens, que submitto -misi -missum a 3 ego ipse misericordia ille, & remitto 3 delictum meus.

When my dear Mother, unknown to my Father, shall send me Money, I will pay my Creditors their Debts, and provide a Supper for all my Friends in my Chamber, without my Brother's Consent, and will make Presents to my Relations.

Cum mater meus charus, clam pater, mitto misi missum a 3 ego pecunia, solvo solvi solutum a 3 creditor -oris debitum suus; & paro cœna -e amicus -i omnis in cubiculum meus, absque assensus -ûs m frater, & do 1 donum confaguineus.

A Valiant General is a strong Rock, without Fear or Baseness, and resolves to fight briskly against his Enemies, and to procure a lasting and honourable Peace for his King and Country, by his victorious Sword.

Imperator fortis sum rupes -is firmus absque timor -oris vel pusillanimitas -âtis, & statuo 3 pugno -avi -atum 1 acriter adversus hostis -is, & concilio -avi -atum a pax stabilis & honorificus rex & patria gladius suus victoriosus.

A Merchant sails to the remote Parts of the World, by the Help of the Winds, thro' Waves and Dangers, in great Storms, besides Rocks and Quicksands, among the Barbarians, far from his Children; he sends Gifts to his Wife and Friends, and when he hath obtain'd good Success, to his Heart's Content, he rejoyces to distribute Rewards to the deserving Seamen.

Mercator -oris navigo -avi -atum n ad regio -oris remotus orbis -is, opis -em -e ventus -i, per fluctus -ûs

& periculum, in saevus procella, juxta rupes -is & furtis -is, inter Barbarus, procul à Liberi suus; mitto donum uxor -oris amicusque, & cum obtineo -tinui -tentum a 2 succensus -ûs felix -cis ex animus, gaudeo gavisus sum n p 2 tribuo -ui -itum a 3 praeium nauta -a m bene mereor -itus sum dep.

Exercises fitted to the Rules of the Latin Syntaxis, with the Explanation of each Rule, and some Additional Observation.

CONCORD I.

Verbum Personale, &c.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

THE Clock strikes.

Horologium sono 1.

While the Master readeth, let the Boys attend.

Dum Praeceptor -oris lego legi lectum a 3, puer at-
tendo -di -sum & -tum n 3.

Truants are despis'd.

Censator -oris contemno -temsi -tentum a 3.

The Ministers preach, but Sinners hear not.

Minister praedico -avi -atum a 1, sed Peccator -oris
non audio -ivi -itum a 4.

Let Diligence always be much commended.

Diligentia semper magnopere laudo -avi -atum a.

Nomi-

Nominativus primæ, &c.

Ego, nos, tu and vos, need not be express'd in Latine, unless for Distinction or Emphasis sake, as in the following Examples.

If we affirm, ye always say no.

Si ego affirmo -avi -atum a 1, tu semper nego -avi -atum a.

You suffer not, but I am utterly undone.

Tu non patior passum sum dep 3, sed ego funditus pereo -ij -atum n.

If the King reigns, I shall be preferr'd.

Si Rex regis regno 1, ego promoveo z.

The Master is angry; you will be sure to smart.

Præceptor succenseo n 2; tu proculdubio vapulo -avi -atum n p 1.

In Verbis quorum, &c.

The Latine for he, she, they, Man or Men, is seldom express'd, but understood before the Verb.

John has been whipt twice already, and he is trifling again.

Johannes bis jam verbëro -avi -atum a & tamen nigor -atus sum dep denuo.

The King reigns, and long may he reign.

Regno rex, diuque regno.

Is the Army routed? So they say.

An Exercitus -ûs fugo -avi -atum a 1? Ita aio def 3

Non semper vox casualis, &c.

Sometimes the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or else a whole Clause as foregoing, or else some Member of a Sentence may be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

To neglect disoblige.

Negligo -lexi -lectum a 3 displiceo -ui -itum n 2.

To study pleases.

Studeo -ui n 2 placeo -cui n 2.

To cheat is not safe.

Fraudo -avi -atum a 1 non sum tutus.

To teach is painful.

Doceo sum laboriosus.

Verba infiniti modi, &c.

When this English, that, may be turn'd into this English, which, it is a Relative, &c. see the English Syntax.

Note; Sometimes the Conjunction, that, is left out in English, yet the Nominative between the two Verbs is put into the Accusative and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Authors write, that Rome was built on seven Hills.

Author scribo scripsi scriptum a 3 Roma construo -struxi -structum a 3 in collis -is septem ind.

Alexander would have stabb'd himself, when he was sensible, that he had kill'd his dear Clitus.

Alexander volo -ui confodio -di -ssuma a 3 fui, cum sentio -si -sum a 4 fui occido -di -sum a 3 Clitus suus charus. I heard [that] you were sick.

Audio tu male habeo -ui -itum a 2.

Verbum inter duos, &c.

When a Verb cometh between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers, it may, &c.

His Meat was Locusts and wild Honey.

Cibus is locusta sum & mel sylvestris.

The Spoils of War are the General's Glory.

Mannibæ sum Gloria Imperator -ōris m.

The Walls of the City are the Defence of the Inhabitants.

Mœnia -iūm urbs -is sum tutamen -inis incolæ.

Nomen multitudinis, &c.

A Noun signifying many in the singular Number, is sometimes join'd to a Verb of the Plural.

Lord, what a great Flock is that! Where are they kept?

Papæ, quantus grex! Ubi pascopavi pascum a 3?

The Common People judge by Opinion and Report.

Vulgus censeo censui censum a 2 secundum opinio -ōnis & fama.

Part of the Boys are dismiss'd long since.

Pars puer jamdudum dimitto -misi- missum a 3.

Many Nominative Cases Singular, with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb Plural, &c.

Thy Brother and I play.

Frater tuus & ego ludo lusi lusum n 3.

Thou and he will learn.

Tu & ille disco didici a 3.

Thou and thy Father are observ'd.

Tu & Pater -tris m observo -avi -atum a.

The Inkkorn, the Paper, and the Penknife are found.

Atramentarium, charta, & scalpellum invenio -veni -ventum a 4.

CONCORD II.

*Adjectivum cum Substantivo, &c.**Ad eundum modum, &c.*

*The Adjective, whether it be Noun, Pronoun,
or Participle, agrees with its Substantive, in
Case, Gender, and Number.*

A Godly Son rejoiceth his happy Father.

Filius pius exhalare -avi -atum a pater -tris
m suus felix.

A small Family requireth little Preparation.

Familia exigua posco poposci a 3 apparatus -us m
eziguus 3.

A good Exercise deserveth great Praise.

Exercitium bonus mercor meritis sum dep 2 laus
laudis f magnus.

My just Master corrects his own Son offending.

Præceptor -oris m meus justus corrigo -rexī -rectum
a 3 filius -ij suus delinquo -liqui -lictum n 3.

Your Man running threw down my Brother standing.

Servus vester curro cucurri cursum n deturbo -avi
-atum a frater -tris m meus sto steti statum n 1.

A fighting Cock fears not his crowing Enemy.

Gallus pugno -avi -atum n non timeo -ui a 2 hostis
-is triumpho -avi -atum n.

A neighing Horse despiseth the flying Darts.

Equus hinnio -ivi -tum n sperno spreui spretum a 3
telum volo -avi -atum n.

NOTE 1.

The Word Man or Men, being understood or express'd with an Adjective, may be left out in Latine; but the Adjective must be such Number and Case, as if homo or homines were express'd.

The Wise seek Wisdom, but the Fool despiseth Understanding.

Sapiens quero -sivi -situm a 3 sapientia, sed stultus contemno -tempti -temptum a 3 intelligentia.

The Industrious are praised, but the Slothful are punish'd.

Sedulus laudo -avi -atum a, sed ignavus punio -ivi -itum a 4.

The Righteous findeth Peace, but the Wicked shall feel Torment.

Iustus invenio 4 pax -cis, sed impius patior 3 cruciatus -us.

The Covetous despise the Poor, but the Liberal cherish them.

Avarus sperno 3 pauper -eris, sed liberalis 2 foveo -vi -tum a 2 is.

Bloody and deceitful Men often dig their own Graves.

Sanguinolentus & fraudulentus saepe fodio 3 sepulchrum fuus.

NOTE 2.

Sometimes the Word Thing or Things is express'd with an Adjective, and sometimes left out: In such Case put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, as if the Word negotium were express'd.

It is a pleasant Thing to see the shining Sun.

Jucundus sum video -di -sum a sol splendo -ui n.

It is more pleasant to see the most glorious God.
 Sum jucundus video Deus gloriosus.

It is a most cruel Thing to kill innocent Infants.
 Sum crudelis occido -di -sum a 3 Infans -tis c 2
 innocuus.

*To play moderately, to sleep little, to learn much, to
 rise early, are most excellent Things.*

Modicè ludo 3, parum dormio -ivi -itum n 4, mul-
 tum disco 3, diluculo surgo surrexi surrectum n 3, sum
 præstans -tis c 3.

*To despise the Wicked, and to love the Good is com-
 mendable.*

Contemno, feclestus, & diligo -lexi -lectum a 3
 bonus sum laudabilis & -e.

NOTE 3.

*Many Substantives Singular, with a Conjunction
 Copulative coming between them, will have
 an Adjective Plural, which shall agree with
 the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.*

*The Masculine Gender is more worthy than
 the Feminine, and the Feminine more
 worthy than the Neuter, but in Things that
 have no Life, the Adjective must always be
 Neuter.*

My Father and Mother are pious.

Pater -tris m meus & mater -tris f sum pius.

My Brother and Sister are idle.

Frater -tris m meus & soror -oris f sum ignavus 3.

This Paper and Penknife are bad.

Charta & scalpellum hic sum malus.

*Our Man Servant and Maid Servant and I, are good,
 and so shall have great Rewards.*

Servus noster servaque & ego sum bonus, & habeo
2 præmium magnus.

*You, and your Master, and Mistress, have been kind,
and do merit my greatest Thanks.*

Tu, herusque tuus, & hera, sum benignus, & me-
reor dep 2 gratia magnus ab ego.

NOTE 4.

*Two Adjectives of different Signification, may
belong to one Substantive, which shall be
express'd with the former Adjective and
understood with the latter, both in English
and Latine.*

*The Word one may sometimes supply the
Place of the latter Substantive in English,
but needs nothing to be express'd for it in
Latine.*

Bigger Boys strive to keep under the lesser [Boys].

Puer grandior certo -avi -atum n subjugo -avi -atum
a parvus.

A small Army oftentimes conquers a greater.

Exercitus -us m parvulus sæpe supero -avi -atum a
major.

A small Horse sometimes excels a bigger.

Equus parvus aliquando excello -cellui -celsum a
3 major.

My Book is a clean one, yours a dirty one.

Liber meus sum nitidus, tuus sordidus.

CONCORD III.

Relativum cum Antecedente, &c.

The Relative qui agreeth with its Antecedent Substantive in Gender, Number, and Person.

Mr. Garretson's Observations concerning the Relative.

1. *The Relative Sentence ought, in writing Proper English, to be distinguish'd by a Comma before and after it.*
2. *Relative Sentences are independent, i. e. no Word in a Relative Sentence is govern'd either of Verb or Adjective, that stands in another Sentence; nor doth any Word in another Sentence depend upon any Appurtenances of the Relative.*
3. *When a Pronoun of the third Person is Antecedent to a Relative of the Nominative Case, that Pronoun Antecedent is to be rather understood than express'd; as for he that, qui; that which, quod: not ille qui, or illud quod.*
4. *The English Word, That, is always a Relative, when it may be turn'd into which*

in good Sense; which must be tryed by reading over the English Sentence warily, and judging how the Sentence will bear it, but when it cannot be alter'd *salvo sensu*, it is a Conjunction.

5. There is always a Nominative Case between the Conjunction That and the Verb; but there stands no Nominative Case between That the Relative, and the Verb, except the Relative be not the Nominative Case to the Verb.
6. The Conjunction That comes commonly next after a Verb, which signifies finding, hearing, knowing, or some such like English.
7. It is neither a Conjunction nor a Relative, if it stands the first Word after any Point or Stop greater than a Comma, with a Substantive after it, but in such Cases is to be made by the Pronoun demonstrative *iste* or *is*.
8. It is neither a Relative nor Conjunction when a Substantive follows immediately, which Substantive must be put in some oblique Case, either to be governed of, or follow the Verb next going before That; but in such Cases must be render'd by the Pronoun demonstrative *iste*.

9. *The Relative, That, is in the English sometimes understood, but must be express'd in the Latine, by making qui for it; and it is then understood, when in a Sentence there wanteth either a Nominative Case to the Verb, or an Accusative to follow the Verb, which can't be supplied from any other Word in the Sentence.*

Quoties Nullus, &c.

The Relative must not agree with the Antecedent in Case, but must be the Nominative Case to the Verb, if it stand immediately before a Verb, and no other Noun or Pronoun, between it and the Verb, be the Nominative Case.

THE King is honoured, which [King] loveth his Subjects.

Rex ille honōro -avi -atum a, qui [Rex] amo subditus suus.

The Woman is loved, which [Woman] hath a fair Face.

Mulier -eris f amo, qui [Mulier] habeo 2 facies -ei f pulcher.

The Servant is trusty, which [Servant] brought me my Breakfast.

Servus sum fidus, qui [Servus] affero attuli allatum a ego jentaculum.

That Hat begins to be torn, which [Hat] covers my Brother's Head.

Galerus iste incipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 lacero -avi -atum a, qui [Galerus] tego texi tectum a 3 caput -itis frater -iris m meus.

That Preacher is deservedly honoured, who knows how to prepare divine Comforts for the Souls of Men.

Conci-

Concionator -oris m ille merito laudo 1, qui scio
scivi scitum a 4 paro -avi -atum a solamen divinus
anima d ut pl -abus humanus.

Here am I, that found your Books, that were lost.

Adsum ego, qui invenio 4 liber tuus, qui perdo
-d di -ditum a.

I love that Boy, that play'd with me last Night.

Diligo 3 puer iste, qui ludo 3 cum ego nox -tis f
hesternus -a -um.

Thou art condemned, who despis'st thy own Mother.

Tu damno -avi -atum a qui contemno 3 mater
-tris f tuus.

John, who said the longest Part, was most commended.

Johannes, qui recito -avi -atum a pensum longus 3,
maximè laudo.

We, who love God, shall be loved of him.

Ego, qui amo Deus, amo ab ille.

Ye, who hate Reproof, are foolish.

Tu, qui odi def. reprehensio -onis, sum stolidus.

*The rebellious Scholar, that neglects his Learning,
vexes his Master indeed, but destroyeth himself.*

Discipulus iste contumax -acis c 3, qui negligo 3
literæ -arum pl bonus, vexo -avi -atum a magister
quidem, sed perdo sui ipse.

*The Wicked, that fear not God now, will condemn
their own Folly hereafter.*

Scelestus, qui non timeo 2 Deus nunc, damno 1
frustitia -e suis posthac.

*The Rewards, that are promised, shall be given thee;
if the Works, that are required of thee, be done.*

Præmium, qui promitto 3, do tu; si opus eris n,
qui postulo -avi -atum a à tu, fio factus sum n p.

Interdum etiam Oratio, &c.

*Sometimes one or two Sentences, which go before;
answer the Question who? or What? And
then the Relative following them must al-
ways*

ways be of the Neuter Gender. And if there be one Sentence for an Antecedent, the Relative must be of the Singular Number; if two or more, the Plural; and always of the third Person.

Thou commonly truantest much, and art very idle, which are most pernicious Things.

Sæpe multum cesso -avi -atum n, & sum ignāvus, qui sum maxime perniciosus.

I have made my Latin Exercise, and can construe every Sentence of it, which will please the Master.

Compono -posui -positum a 3 exercitium meus Latinus -a -um, et possum potui irr explico i sententia singulus 3, qui placeo -ui -itum præceptor -oris.

I have disoblig'd my Master, and provok'd my Father to Anger, which troubles me much.

Displiceo -ui -itum a Præceptor, & incito -avi -atum pater ad ira -a, qui perturbo -avi -atum a ego magnopere.

Aliquando Relativum, &c.

A Pronoun Primitive, not express'd, but understood, or a Possessive going before a Relative, is sometimes the Antecedent to the Relative, and may (if there be Occasion) have an Adjective to agree with it, as if it were express'd.

I hate thy Manners, who dost not reverence Superiors.

Odio habeo mostuus, qui non revercor -veritus sum dep 2 superior & -us.

I found thy lost Book, who art a careless Boy.

Invenio 4 liber tuus amissus, qui sum Puer negligens.

God abhorreth thy Hypocrisy, who learest Sermons, but dost not regard them.

Deus abominor -atus sum dep i simulatio -onis factus, qui audio concio -ōnis, sed non animadverto -ti -sum a 3.

Thou and thy Brother shall visit our Country House, who live pleasantly near a River.

Tu & frater visio visi visum a 3 subarbanum noster, qui habito -avi -atum n amœne prope amnis.

At si Nominativus, &c.

If a Noun, or Pronoun Substantive, answering to the Question who? or what? made by the Verb, stand between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative must either be govern'd of the Verb, or of some other Word in the Sentence with it.

Note 1. If, whose, be the English of the Relative, it must be the Genitive Case.

2. If a Preposition come before a Relative, then the Relative is govern'd of the Preposition.

3. In other Cases it hath usually some Sign before it, as of, to, than, &c. and must be render'd according to other Rules.

4. Sometimes the Antecedent is repeated again in the Clause, where the Relative stands; as Diem scito esse nullum, quo die non dico pro reo, Cic. Know, that there passes no Day, on which Day I plead not for some accused Person. And it would be of particular Use to the Learner, always to repeat (in his Mind at least) the Antecedent with the Relative, in the very Clause where the Relative it self stands.

The Bread is very good, which [Bread] thou eatest.

Panis sum bonus, qui [panis] comedo -edi -esum v. esum a 3.

The Comedy was pleasant, which [Comedy] we acted Yesterday.

Comœdia sum facetus 3, qui [Comœdia] heri ago egi actum a 3.

The Boy will die, that thou hast beaten so cruelly.

Puer ille morior mortuus sum dep 3, qui [Puer] verbero 1 tam crudeliter.

The Horse was very good, that my Father sold lately.

Equus sum bonus, qui [Equus] pater meus vendidit -ditum a 3 nuper.

The Boy, whom Learning delights, will win his Master's Love, and get above his Fellows.

Puer, qui literæ bonus delecto -avi -atum a, concilio -avi -atum amor -oris magister, & supero condiscipulus suus.

That foul Vice, which Men embrace most greedily, is oftentimes most hurtful.

Vitium iste fœdus, qui homo avidè amplexor -atus sum dep 1, sæpe sum maximè noxius.

Miserable is he, whose Fame is lost.

Sum miser, qui fama perdo.

The House, whose Foundation is not strong, will fall, when the Wind bloweth violently.

Domus, qui fundamentum sum debilis, sum ruiturus, cum ventus flo flavi fiatum n 1 violenter.

Let him, whose Lesson is hardest, apply the greatest Industry.

Ille, qui lectio sum difficilis 2, adhibeo -ui -itum a diligentia magnus.

The Mark, to which the Horse runs, finishes the Horse's Labour.

Meta, ad qui equus curro 3, absolvo -solvi -solutum 3 labor -oris equus.

The Honour, for which these Wrestlers strive, shall not be given them, because they put not out their utmost Strength.

Honor, propter qui Athleta -a m hic certo -avi -atum, non tribuo -ui -utum a 3 is, qui non exsero -serui -sertum a 3 vires -ium suum extremus 3.

Additional Notes.

1. Two or three Antecedents Singular will have a Relative Plural, which must agree with the more worthy Person and Gender.

My Brother and I, who came first, were admitted.

Frater meus & ego, qui venio 4 primus, admitto a 3.

The good Master and Mistress, that take care of their Servants, are to be Honoured.

Herus & hera bonus, qui curo -avi -atum a ser-vus -i, sum honorandus.

I found thy Paper, Ruler, and Penknife, which had been lost.

Invenio 4 charta tuus, norma; & scalpellum, qui amitto -misi -missum a 3.

You and your Father, who live temperately, will surely live long.

Tu & pater tuus, qui vivo vixi victum n 3 temperatè, certè diu vivo.

Thou and I, who spoil'd the Pens and Paper, that we bought, have provok'd our Master, who loves thrifty Boys, that keep their Things carefully, and spoil nothing.

Tu & ego, qui corrumpo -rupi -ruptum a 3 penna & charta, qui emo emi eniptum a 3, irritò -avi -atum a magister noster, qui diligo -lexi -lectum a 3, puer frugi ind qui servo i suus diligenter, & corrumpo nihil ind.

Note 2. Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative: If a Nominative Case

Case come between them and the Verb, then they must be govern'd of the Verb, or some other Word with it; but if there be no such Nominative Case, then they are of that Case themselves.

What troubles your Mind, my dear Friend?

Quid molesto -avi -atum a animus tuus, amicus meus charus?

What a Country have I seen?

Qualis regio -onis f ego video 2?

What have you done?

Quid facio feci factum a?

If you knew, what a great Present we have receiv'd.

Si scio, quantus munus ego accipio -cepi -ceptum a 3.

Construction of Nouns Substantive.

Quum duo Substantiva, &c.

If two Nouns Substantive stand together in English, with the Particle of between them, the latter of the two must be put in the Genitive Case.

THE Valiant Sm of Philip coveted the Dominion of the whole World.

Filius ille magnanimus Philippus -i cupio -ivi -itum a 3 dominium mundus -i totus -a -um.

The Fear of God, Conceipt of the World, and steadfast Hope of Eternal Life, make Quietness of Mind, which is the greatest Happiness of Man, and which all Men desire earnestly.

Timor

Timor Deus, contemptus -ūs mundus, & spes -ei
f firmus vita æternus, concilio i quies -ētis animus,
qui sum felicitas maximus homo, & qui omnis vehe-
menter cupio 3.

Note, Two Substantives often come together in
English, without so much as a or the be-
tween them, and the first of them is to be the
Genitive Case.

The Ditchers cleanse our Town Ditch.

Fossor mundo i fossa oppidum noster.

The Slave leap'd over the City Wall, and escap'd.

Verna transilio -silui -sultum n 4 murus urbs -is &
aufugio 3.

Let some Boy go up, and open the Chamber Door.

Ascendo -di -sum n 3 puer aliquis, & aperio -perui
-pertum a 4 ostium cubiculum.

*School-Boys love the School-Chimney, when their Limbs
are cold.*

Discipulus amo caminus -i Schola, cum membrum
suus sum frigidus.

Proinde hic Genitivus, &c.

The latter Substantive is sometimes rendred
more elegantly by an Adjective Possessive,
than by the Genitive Case; but that Adje-
ctive must agree in Case, Gender, and Num-
ber with the former Substantive.

Let us drink plentifully out of this Cup of Gold.

Affatim bibo bibi bibitum a 3 ex poculum hic aureus.

You ta k much of Sea Affairs.

Loquor locutus sum d p 3 multum de res rei marinus.

We have been gathering Mountain-Fruits.

Colligo 3 fructus 4 m montanus.

My Father's House and my Brother's Garden are joining.

Domus paternus & hortus fraternus sum propinquus.

Est etiam ubi, &c.

The Sign of between two Substantives may sometimes be changed into to, and the latter Substantive may be render'd by the Dative Case instead of the Genitive.

A good Prince is a Father to his Country.

Princeps -cipis c 2 bonus sum pater patria suus.

Loyal Subjects are the strongest Walls to Royalty.

Subditus pius sum murus fortis majestas -atis regius 3.

God is a Father to those, that love him; he is a Protector to the Righteous, that fear him.

Deus sum pater ille, qui amo 1 ipse; Protector sum pius, qui timeo 2 ipse.

Excipiuntur quæ in eodem, &c.

Two Substantives coming together, without of between them, are both to be put in the same Case by Apposition.

Bucephalus, the Horse of Alexander, would suffer no Rider, but his Master.

Bucephalus equus. Alexander volo -ui patior passus sum depessor -oris in nullus nisi dominus suus.

Rashness, the Picture of a Fool, shews a womanish Mind.

Temeritas, imago stultus, ostendo -di -sum & -tum a animus muliebri.

Erubescere, the Rack of the Soul, commonly brings forth Murder, the Destruction of the Body.

Invidia

Invidia cruciatus -ūs anima plerumque profecto -tuli
-latum irr 3 homicidium excidinm corpus -ōris n.

Note ; *From Masculine Substantives in -tor come Feminines in -trix, and from many that end in -us are framed Feminines in -a, which Feminines must be used, when a Substantive of the Feminine Gender went before, to which the latter hath Relation, and which is the same with the latter ; and often the Verb is stands between such Substantives.*

Death, the Enemy of Nature, is a Friend to good Men, whom it leadeth into eternal Happiness.

Mors inimicus natura sum amicus bonus, qui duco
dixi ductum a 3 ad felicitas æternus 3.

Courage is for the most part a Conqueror.

Fortitudo sum ut plurimum victor.

Rest, the Repairer of Strength, is a Refresher of the Vital Spirits.

Quies, refector -trix vires, sum refocillator Spi-
ritus vitalis 2.

Adjectivum in Neutro, &c.

When a Substantive has before it immediately an Adjective, intimating the Quality of the Substantive, as much, little, more, less, how much, so much, and the like, such a Substantive must be the Genitive Case, and the Adjective put in the Neuter Gender, and taken for a Substantive.

Much Labour brings more Gains.

Multus labor -oris affero plus lucrum.

How much Sweat, so much Sweetness.

Quantus sudor -oris, tantus dulcedo -inis.

He, that hath a good Stomach, deserves little Sauce.

Qui habeo appetitus -ûs acer acris & acre, cupio paululus condimentum.

Ponitur interdum Genitivus, &c.

The Genitive Case of a Substantive is sometimes govern'd of another Substantive understood.

Note ; When any Word is left out, that is necessary to compleat the Construction of the Sentence, 'tis by a Figure in Rhetorick call'd Eclipsis, or more usually Ellipsis.

I bought this new gilt Book of the honest Bookseller at the [Sign of the] Rose, in Paul's Church-yard.

Emo liber hic novus deauratus 3 a bibliopola m ille probus ad [insigne] Rosa in Cœmeterium Paulinus 3.

Who preach'd to Day at St. Giles's [Church]?

Quis conciõnor -atus sum dep hodie apud Ægidius -ij sanctus?

We shall lodge at the Swan, near St. Andrew's.

Diverfor -atus sum dep 1 ad Cygnus, prope sanctus Andrœas.

Laus & Vituperium, &c.

When of comes after the Verb sum, or between two Substantives, whereof the latter berokens the Property or Quality of the former, to its Praise or Dispraise, then the latter Substantive shall be put in the Ablative Case, sometimes in the Genitive.

I love a Boy of an excellent Wit and a good Memory.

Amo 1 puer ingenium bonus & memoria felix.

The

The Servant of a stubborn Spirit, that does not observe his Master's Command, shall be beaten.

Servus animus contumax, qui non observo 1 iustum herilis 2, vapulo n p.

Happy is our Nation, that hath a King of great Clemency.

Natio noster sum felix, qui habeo Rex clementia summus.

That Master hath easie Work, that teacheth Boys of flexible Minds, and ingenious Dispositions.

Præceptor ille habeo opus facilis -e, qui doceo puer animus flexibilis 2, & ingenium acutus 3.

Opus & usus Ablativum, &c.

Of after need is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Altho' I have twice learned the whole Grammar, yet I have need of daily reading.

Quamvis bis disco didici a 3 Grammatica totus 3, tamen habeo 2 opus ind lectio -onis f quotidianus 3.

Thou art ignorant, and hast need of Instruction; but thou dost not regard, therefore thou hast need of the Rod.

Sum ignarus, & habeo opus documentum; sed negligo 3, quapropter habeo opus virgæ -arum.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Case.

Adjectiva quæ Desiderium, &c.

The Sign of after Adjectives that betoken Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Ignorance, Forgetting, Care, Fear, Guilt, or any Passion of the Mind, requires the Noun or Pronoun Substantive following to be put in the Genitive Case.

THose Men, that are desirous of Honour, ought to be studious of Learning and good Manners.

Qui sum cupidus honor -oris 3, debeo -ui -itum a
2 sum studiosus literæ & mos -oris m bonus.

He who is always mindful of the Master's Commands, is not fearful of Punishment.

Qui semper sum memor -oris c 3 jussum præceptor, non sum timidus pœna.

I will be mindful of thee, till I shall be forgetful of my self.

Sum memor tu, donec sum immemor ego ipse.

Thou art ignorant of natural Things, rude of Letters, and uncertain of the Path of Virtue.

Sum ignarus res naturalis, rudis & -e literæ, & incertus callis -is m virtus -utis.

Thou and I are both accused of the same Crime, but we have a mild Master, who often pardons us.

Tu & ego sum reus 3 crimen -inis n idem, sed habeo præceptor mitis 2, qui sæpe ignosco -novi -notum a 3 ego.

The richest Man, careless of his Affairs, is reduced to Poverty; but a Poor Man, careful of his, obtaineth Riches.

Dives ditior ditissimus improvidus res suas redigo
-egi -actum a 3 ad inopia -a; sed pauper -eris c 3 pro-
vidus res suas obtineo -tinui -tentum a 2 opes opum pl.

I am clear from that foul Crime, that thou mentionest.

Sum infons -tis crimen -inis n iste fœdus, qui me-
moro -avi -atum a.

Adjectiva verbalia in ax, &c.

*Adjectives deriv'd of Verbs, and ending in -ax
having of or in after them, require that the
Noun following be put in the Genitive Case.*

*He, that is bold of Heart, frighteth his Enemy, and
escapeth Danger; and he that is of a daring Temper, is
a Driver away of Cowards.*

Qui sum audax -acis c 3 animus, terreo 2 inimicus
suus, & evado 3 periculum; & qui sum audax inge-
nium, sum fugax pusillanimus -i.

Most Men are sagacious in their own Profit.

Plerusq; sum sagax utilitas -atis f suus.

*Fools are tenacious enough of their own Intentions, but
not so capable of Admonition.*

Stultus sum satis tenax propositum suus, sed non
adeo capax -acis admonitio -onis f.

Gluttony is apt to consume an Estate.

Gula sum edax -acis facultates -um.

Nomina partitiva, &c.

*Partitives are so call'd, because they signify a
Part, or some one, or more. Interrogatives
ask a Question, as who? which? whether?
Numerals are Adjectives of Number, as
one, two, three; first, second, third, &c.
After any of these Sorts of Words, of or among
require the Substantive next following to be*

the Genitive Case Plural, with which such governing Adjective must agree in Gender.

Note; The Reason of this Agreement, is because some Case or other of that Substantive is really understood with that Adjective; as in unus Judicium, which would be at length, unus Judex Judicium.

Thou hast chosen two Companions, of which one is a Fool, the other idle; and they will make thee incapable of Study.

Eligo -legi -lectum a 3 socius duo -a ro, qui alter -era -erum sum stultus, alter ignavus, & reddo 3 tu incipax -acis c 3 studium.

It is a difficult Thing, whether of the two Parties I shall take.

Sum difficilis, uter duo pars -tis f tueor tuitus sum dep. 2.

Romulus, who built the famous City of Rome, was the first of all the Roman Kings.

Romulus -i m, qui condo -d di -ditum a 3 urbs ce-leber -bris & -e Roma -a, sum primus rex regis omnis Romanus.

None of the Heathen's Gods deliver'd his Worshippers.

Nullus divus ethnicus libero -avi -atum a cultor -cris m suus.

Pylades and Orestes cherish'd a mutual Love; none knows whether was most faithful of the two.

Pylades & Orestes foveo fovi solum a 2 amor -er's m mutuus 3, nemo dat nemini c 2 scio a uter -tra -trum sum fidelis 2 duo.

Which is my Book? Neither of these.

Uter sum liber meus? Neuter hic.

In alio tamen sensu, &c.

In alio vero, &c.

If a Noun of Number, an Ordinal, as first, second, third, &c. or an Adverb deriv'd of them, have the Sign to after it, the Noun that follows that Sign, must be the Dative Case; but if the Particle after, then it must be the Ablative, with a or ab.

Though thou art second to none in Learning, yet thou sittest the fourth after thy Brother, and I am first after thee.

Quamvis tu sum secundus 3 nullus 3 doctrina, tamen ideo sedi sessum n 2 quartus 3 à frater -tris; & ego sum primus à tu.

Our Parents are the next after God, who ought to be honoured.

Parens -tis noster sum proximus 3 à Deus, qui debet honori -ari -atum a.

Usurpantur autem, &c.

Sometimes of or among after Nouns Partitive, &c. is made by e or ex with an Ablative Case, and sometimes by inter with an Accusative.

Interrogativum & ejus, &c.

The Question and the Answer to it must be made by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and the same Tense of a Verb, that the Question is asked by.

Q. Who was it, that went out of Doors? A. My Sister.

Q. Quis sum, qui exeo -ivi -itum n 4 foras? R. Soror meus.

Q. *Whose Book hast thou got?* A. *My Brother's.*

Q. *Quis liber habeo?* R. *Frater meus.*

Q. *What have you lost?* A. *My Inkborn.*

Q. *Quid perdo - didi 3?* R. *Atramentarium meus.*

Q. *What Things are covetous Men desirous of?* A. *Of Riches.*

Q. *Quis res cupidus sum avārus?* R. *Divitiæ. -arum.*

Q. *Of whom shall I be mindful?* A. *Your self.*

Q. *Quis sum memor -oris?* R. *Tu ipse.*

Q. *What did you in the School to Day?* A. *I learned my Lesson.*

Q. *Quis tu hodie in Schola i facio feci factum 3?*
R. *Disco. didici 3 Lectio -onis f.*

Q. *What will you do in this Matter?* A. *Vindicate my Honour.*

Q. *Quis facio in res hic?* R. *Vindico -vi -atum a honor meus.*

Excep. 1. Fallit hæc Regula, &c.

Sometimes the Word whose may be made in Latine by cuius cuja cujum, and then that Adjective must agree with the Substantive, that stands with it in the Question, and the Substantive which is the Answer to it, must be the Genitive Case.

Q. *Whose Garment is this?* A. *My Brother's.*

Q. *Cujus sum hic vestis?* R. *Frater meus.*

Excep. 2. Aut per Dictionem, &c.

When a Question is ask'd by a Word, that in Latine hath diverse Constructions, h. e. when the Verb in the Question requires one Case of the Noun, with which it stands in the Question, and another Case of that Noun, which

is in the Answer; then the Nouns Substantive must be each of them such as the Verb requires, not both the same Case.

Q. What Fault doth my Brother accuse me of? A. Of the most abominable Things.

Q. Quis crimen -inis n frater meus accuso -atum a ego? R. De turpissimus.

Excep. 3. Fallit denique, &c.

When the English of a Pronoun Possessive, as meus, tuus, suus, &c. is the Answer of a Question, it must not be made by the same Case with the Interrogative Word in the Question, but the same Case with a Noun Substantive therein, whatsoever it be, and must agree with it in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Whose Inkhorn have you? A. My own.

Q. Quis atramentarium habeo? R. Meus.

Q. Whose Book is that? A. Thine.

Q. Quis sum liber iste? R. Tuus.

Q. Whose Paper do ye take? A. Our own.

Q. Quis charta aufero abstuli ablatum a? R. Noster.

Note ; In Interrogative Sentences, the Accusative Case that follows the Verb, or any other Case that is govern'd of the Verb, and shou'd therefore follow the Verb, usually stands before the Verb and its Nominative Case.

Note 2 In Interrogative Sentences, if the Question be ask'd by a Verb only, and there be no Pronoun Interrogative in the Sentence, the Interrogative

interrogative Conjunction *ne* must be added to the Verb; but if there be an Interrogative Pronoun, then *ne* must not be joined to the Verb.

Q. What have ye done, Boys? A. Made our Latine Exercises.

Q. Quis facio puer? R. Compono -posui -positum a 3 exercitium Latinus.

Q. Hast thou indeed lost thine Honour? A. I have (I confess) but will soon regain it.

Q. Perdo perdidisti 3 ne revera honor -oris m tuus? R. Perdo (fateor fassus sum dep 2) sed cito redimo -demi -demptum a 3.

Note 3. But if non, nunquam, or almost any other Adverb be in the Sentence; or if there be no Adverb, but some other Pronoun beside an Interrogative, *ne* must not be join'd to the Verb, but to the Adverb or Pronoun.

Did not Alexander behave himself very valiantly, who alone leap'd into the Indian City among his Enemies?

Nonne Alexander gero gessi gestum a 3 sui fortiter, qui solus in filio -filii -sultum n 4 in urbs Indicus inter hostis -is -suus m?

Wilt thou never cease to thirst after Revenge?

Nunquamne desino -sivi -situm n 3 sitio -ivi -itum a vindicta?

Christ commands us to love our Enemies, and shall we his Servants, despise our Master's just Laws?

Christus jubeo jussi jussum a 2 amo inimicus noster, & egone servus is, contemno 3 lex -gis f justus Magister?

Shall this Drunkard bewitch thee?

Hiccin bibo -onis m fascino -avi -atum a tu?

Note

Note 4. When *ne* is to be join'd to the Verb, the Nominative Case must always stand after the Verb.

Was Cicero the most eloquent of Orators?

Sumne Cicero -onis facundus orator -oris?

Did Virgil excel all the other Latine Poets?

Excello -celli -celsum a ne Virgilius Poeta cæteri -a
-a Latinus?

Comparativa & superlativa, &c.

Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees having of, or among, after them, require a Genitive Case Plural.

Note; That the Comparative and Superlative Adjectives are of the same Gender with that Genitive Case, which they govern after them.

Note, The Comparative is never referred to more than two Persons or Things; but the Superlative always to more than two.

You have twin Br.thers, John and James; but James is the taller of the two.

Habeo frater gemelli -orum pl, Joannes atque Jacobus; autem Jacobus sum procerus 3 duo.

The Lion is accounted the strangest and most generous of all living Creatures.

Leo habeor tum fortis tum generosus animal -alis
n omnis 2.

The best and wisest of Men do sometimes err.

Bonus & sapiens homo aliquando erro -avi -atum n.

Comparativa cum exponuntur, &c.

Adsciscunt & alterum, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, having than or by after them, cause the Word following

lowing to be put in the Ablative Case, except than be rendred by *quàm*.

Thy Schoolfellow Robert is more learned than thou by many Degrees; he is far wiser than his Teacher.

Condiscipulus tuus Robertus sum doctus 3 tu multus gradus -ûs m; sum longè sapiens Doctor -ôris m suus.

Your Book is cleaner than mine by much, altho' mine be newer than yours.

Liber tuus sum mundus meus multus, quamvis meus sum recens -tis 3 tuus.

Note; *If quàm be express'd in Latine for than, that Word, which follows than, must be of such a Case as the Substantive is, that stands before the Comparative Adjective.*

My Father is richer than yours, and I shall have a greater Portion than you; but yet I desire Virtue, which is better than Riches.

Pater meus sum opulentus 3 tuus, & ego habeo dos dotis f magnus quam tu; sed tamen cupio virtus, qui sum bonus divitiarum -arum pl.

That Man, that has a good Conscience, is more safe than a fortify'd City; for a serene Mind will sustain more Storms than the strongest Fortification.

Qui habeo Conscientia bonus, sum tutus 3 urbs munitus 3, mens f enim serenus sustineo -tinui -tentum a 2 multus oppugnatio -ônis f, quam arx arcis f munitus.

Note 2. *Quàm must not be left out, when the Substantive, which follows than, is not compared with that which went immediately before the Comparative Adjective, or with which*

which that Adjective agrees, but with something else at a further Distance from it.

Your Father has a handsomer Horse than my Father.

Pater tuus habeo equus elegans quam pater meus.

Nero was the wickedest of all the Roman Emperors; none was of a crueller Disposition than he, nor committed greater Crimes than he.

Nero -onis sum pravus 3 Imperator -oris m omnis 2 Romanus 3; nullus sum animus magis inhumanus quam ille, nec patre -avi -atum a facinus -oris n magnus quam ille.

Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

Adjectiva quibus Commodum, &c.

Adjectives that betoken Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or Unlikeness, Meetness or Unmeetness, Pleasure or Displeasure, Relation, Friendship, Hatred, Due, Submission, Resistance, Difficulty, and Nearness, require the Noun following to be the Dative Case.

VIRTUE is pleasant to the Righteous, profitable to all that love it, and not unprofitable to any.

Virtus -utis f sum jucundus justus, utilis omnis qui diligo 3 is, & non inutilis ullus.

He that denies the Fault, which he hath committed, is a Liar, and too much like the Devil.

Qui denego -avi -atum a culpa, qui patre -as -avi 1, sum mendax, & nimis similis Diabolus.

He is very near Death, who is very sick, and yet thinks himself well.

Proximus sum mors -tis f, qui vehementer ægroto -avi -atum n, & tamen existimo -avi -atum a sui bene valeo.

A loud Noise is inconvenient for Learners, it is prejudicial to Study; but a silent School is very helpful both to Master and Scholar.

Strepitus -ūs m sonōrus sum incommodus discens, sum noxius studium; sed schola tacitus sum valde auxiliaris tum præceptor tum discipulus.

Huc referuntur, &c.

Nouns compounded with con, require a Dative Case.

Many were fellow Soldiers with valiant Jason, when he stole the Golden Fleece, many were Companions with him; but he bore away the Glory of the Enterprize.

Multus sum commilito -onis m Jason -onis m magnanimus, cum furor -ātus sum vellus -ēris n aureis 3, multus sum congerro -onis m is; at ille aufero abstuli ablatum 3 irr gloria cæptum.

Quædam ex his quæ similitudinem, &c.

Par and similis have sometimes a Genitive Case of the Word coming next after them, but this is not to be imitated, as equally regular with a Dative.

Communis, alienus, &c.

Communis has usually a Dative after it, but very seldom a Genitive; and when two Persons or two Things follow it, with and between them, that and must not be made by the Conjunction &, but by the Preposition cum with an Ablative Case.

Death is common to me and thee, to Men and Women, to Old and Young; the Grave is a House common to all Creatures.

Mors -tis f sum communis ego cum tu, vir viri cum scæmina, senex senis cum juvenis -is c 2; sepulchrum sum domus -i & -ûs communis animal -alls n omnis.

Note; These Adjectives alienus, immunis, proprius and superstes, will have a Dative Case after them, and sometimes a Genitive, but that very seldom. Sometimes alienus and immunis, have an Ablative, with the Preposition à or ab; and it is indifferent whether they have a Dative or an Ablative.

A Conscience free from Guilt laughs at false Accusers, but Fear is proper to guilty Persons.

Conscientia immunis 2 à reatus -ûs irrideo -si -sum a calumniator -oris m, sed timor -oris m sum proprius 3 conscius 3 crimen -inis.

Glory surviveth good Men after Death: Death taketh not their Crown away.

Gloria sum superstes -itis c 2 bonus post mors: Mors non aufero 3 irr corona is.

Natus, commodus, &c.

Adjectives that betoken Profit or Fitness, as aptus, idoneus, commodus. utilis, and also assuetus, expositus, habilis, natus, opportunus, proclivis, promptus, when they have a Noun after them with to or for signifying the End and Purpose of a Thing, must have that Noun the Accusative Case with ad, tho' the same Adjectives may have also a Dative

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A Conscience free from Guilt laughs at false Accusers, but Fear is proper to guilty Persons.

Conscientia immunis 2 à reatus -us irrideo -si -sum a calumniator -oris m, sed timor -oris m sum proprius 3 conficius 3 crimen -nis.

Glory surviveth good Men after Death: Death taketh not their Crown away.

Gloria sum superstes -itis c 2 bonus post mors: Mors non aufero 3 irr corona is.

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Dative of the Noun or Pronoun following that betokens the Person.

That Servant is not fit for me, that is unfit for Business; but he only is convenient for me, that hath Strength and Understanding fit for Work.

Servus iste non sum aptus 3 ego, qui sum ineptus ad negotium; vero ille solus sum idoneus ego, qui habeo vires, & intellectus -ûs promptus ad labor oris.

The Man, who is forward to Vice, is expos'd to the Devil's Temptations, which Enemy of Mankind has been long accustomed to Mischief, and rejoiceth to find a Mind inclined to Impiety.

Qui sum proclivis 2 ad vitium, sum expositus ad tentatio -onis f Diabolus, qui inimicus gentis -eris n humanus 3 sum assuetus diu ad malus 3, gaudeoque invenio 4 animus pronus ad Impietas -atis f.

Verbalia in bilis, &c.

Adjectives of a Passive Signification, ending in bilis or in dus, and being deriv'd of Verbs, require the Noun or Pronoun following to be the Dative Case.

That knotty Piece of Wood can be entered by no Wedge of Iron.

Lignum iste nodosus sum penetrabilis 2 cuneus nullus ferreus.

Our Deliverers ought always gratefully to be remembered by us, who have received our Safety from their Hands.

Liberator -oris m noster sum semper memorandus grâte ego, qui accipio -copi -ceptum a 3 incolumitas -atis f a manus -ûs ille.

*Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.**Magnitudinis Mensura, &c.*

A Substantive betokening Measure, and which usually in English comes before (seldom after) these Adjectives, big, deep, high, long, thick, must be put in the Accusative Case, and govern'd of the Adjective.

MY Book is two Inches thick.
Liber meus sum crassus pollex -is m duo.

A Well forty Foot deep giveth not good Water, if it have bad Springs.

Puteus profundus pes -pedis m quadraginta non emitto 3 aqua bonus, si habeo 2 scaturigo -inis f malus.

The Walls of Babylon, a City of Chaldea, were two hundred Foot high; some write that they were three hundred Foot high, and seventy five Foot thick.

Murus Babylon -onis f urbs -urbis f Chaldaea sum altus pes ducenti; nonnullus scribo 3 is sum altus pes trecenti, crassus septuaginta quinque.

A Walk an hundred Yards long, and six Yards broad, that hath Trees planted on each Side, is pleasant for these that would recreate themselves.

Ambulacrum longus virga centum, & latus virga sex, qui habeo arbor -oris f satus utrinque, sum jucundus 3 is, qui volo volui 3 recreo -avi -atum a sui.

Interdum & in Ablativo, &c.

Interdum etiam & Genitivo, &c.

The Word of Measure or Quantity is sometimes put in the Ablative Case, seldom in the Genitive.

Our School is twenty Foot long, and twelve wide.

Schola noster sum longus viginti pes, latus duodecim.

Our Form is three Yards long.

Subsellium noster sum longus ulna tres tria.

Make Beds in the Garden ten Foot broad, and fifty Foot long.

Facio 3 area in hortus latus pes deni pl longus quinquageni pl.

Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

Adjectives that betoken Plenty or Want, as full, rich, empty, void, poor, destitute, which have the Signs of or in after them, require the Noun, following such Signs, to be put in the Ablative Case.

HE, whose Bags are empty of Money, hath an House empty of Friends, and a Coat full of Rents.

Ille, qui sacculus sum vacuus nummus, habeo domus vacuus amicus, & tunica plenus fissura.

The Court, that is full of Flatterers, is pernicious to the Prince, though he be rich in Substance, abundant in Honours.

Aula,

Aula, qui sum plenus parasitus -i m sum exitialis
2 princeps -is, quamvis sum opulentus facultates
-um, abundans honor -oris m.

*A Journey an hundred and fifty Miles long tireth an
Horse, that hath not his Belly moderately full of Corn.*

Iter itineris n longus milliare -is n centum & quin-
quaginta fatigo -avi -atum a equus, qui non habeo
venter -tris suus modicè satur -ura -urum pabulum.

Interdum & Genitivo gaudent.

*Many such Adjectives are read with a Geni-
tive Case in verse, but the Ablative is ra-
ther to be us'd in Prose.*

Nomina diversitatis, &c.

*These English Words, diverse or different,
render'd in Latine by alter, alius or di-
versus, require the Substantive following
(whether Noun or Pronoun) to be put in the
Ablative Case with the Preposition à or ab.*

*My Brother is of a very bad Temper, and far different
from my Father, who is rich in the Endowments of Mind,
tho' poor in Estate.*

Frater meus sum indoles -is f malus, longèque di-
versus à pater, qui sum dives -itis dos -dotis f bonus
mens -tis, quanquam egenus facultates -um pl.

Nonnunquam etiam dativum, &c.

*Diversus for different, hath sometimes a
Dative Case.*

A Woman quite different from this.

Mulier longè diversus hic.

This Man is different from all other Men.

Hic sum diversus omnis alius.

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Frater meus sum indoles -is f malus, longèque diversus à pater, qui sum dives -itis dos -dotis f bonus mens -tis, quanquam egenus facultates -um pl.

Nonnunquam etiam dativum, &c.

Diversus for different, hath sometimes a Dative Case.

A Woman quite different from this.

Mulier longè diversus hic.

This Man is different from all other Men.

Hic sum diversus omnis alius.

Adjectiva regunt, &c.

Adjectives govern an Ablative Case of the Word which signifies the Instrument where-with, the Cause why, or the Manner how, a Thing is done.

My Master's Countenance was greatly chang'd, when he found his beloved Son guilty of a Lye: Sometimes he was pale with Anger, by and by red with Fury; and in the mean time he, poor Boy, was trembling for fear of Punishment.

Vultus -ūs magister meus muto -avi -atum a magistro opere, cum deprehendo -di -sum a 3 filius suus dilectus 3 confcius 3 mendacium: modò sum pallidus 3 ira -e, modò rubicundus 3 furor -ōris m; dum interea ille miser -ēra -ērum sum trepidus timor -ōris pœna.

They, who are only Christians in Pretence, and in the mean time are Hypocrites in Heart, are Enemies to their own Souls; for tho' they may be subtil at deceiving of Men, they cannot deceive the omniscient God.

Qui sum Christianus prætextus -ūs m solus 3, & interrea sum simulator -cris m cor -cordis, sum inimicus -i anima -e suus; quamvis enim sum astutus deceptio -ōnis f homo, non possum decipio -cepi -ceptum a 3 Deus -i omnisciens -tis e 3.

Forma vel modus, &c.

Sometimes after Substantives there is an Ablative Case of another Substantive, which betokens either the Manner how, or the Reason why the former is called such.

My Uncle has been a Father to me for wholesome Counsel. He, whose Sen I am by Birth, did not take so much Care of me.

Patruus -i m meus sum pater -tris ego consilium
saluber -bris & -bre. Is, qui filius sum natus, non im-
pendo -di -sum a 3 tantus 3 cura in ego.

*Thou art a Servant in Name; but thou hast been a
Rebel in Deed.*

Sum Servus -i nomen -inis n; sed sum rebellis -is
res rei f.

Dignus, indignus, &c.

*These Adjectives, worthy, unworthy, endu'd,
bereft [captus] banish'd, contented, re-
lying, having the Signs of, with, upon,
or from after them, will have the Substan-
tive following them to be put in the Ablative Case.*

*Those Persons are unworthy of the Glory of Heaven,
who do not esteem Virtue worthy of Love, and are not
contented with such Pleasures as Virtue giveth.*

Is ea id sum indignus 3 gloria cœlum, qui non ex-
istimo -avi -atum a virtus -utis f dignus 3 amor -oris,
nec sum contentus 3 voluptas atis f ille, qui virtus
præbeo -ui -itum a.

*We relying upon the Honesty of our Friends, have neg-
lected our own Safety, and are now banish'd from our
Country.*

Ego fretus 3 probiras -atis f amicus negligo -lexi
-lectum a incolumitas -atis f noster -tra -trum, & jam
sum exul -alis c 2 patria -a.

*A Son endowed with a good Wit, rejoiceth his Father;
and he that is always mindful of his Duty, is like a
Staff to his Father's old Age.*

Filius præditus 3 ingenium bonus exhalare -avi
-atum a pater suus; & qui sum semper memor -oris
c 3 officium, sum similis & -e baculus -i senectus -ntis
f pater suus.

Horum

Horum nonnulla, &c.

Dignus and indignus have sometimes a Genitive Case after them, but this is not to be commonly imitated.

Additional Notes.

1. These Adjectives, dear, cheap, &c. whose Englishes have at, of or for after them, require the Noun following them to be the Ablative Case.

A mean Cottage, dear of Twenty Shillings a Year, oftentimes contains a Man of great Virtue.

Casula charus viginti solidus per annus, multoties contineo 2 vir virtus -utis f magnus.

A Garment, cheap at an hundred and fifty Pounds, sometimes covers a Man, whose Wit were dear at a Groat.

Vestis -is f vilis -e libra -e centum & quinquaginta, aliquando tego texi textum 3 a homo, qui ingenium sum charus 3 drachma -e.

2. Adjectives denoting some Property or Passion of the Mind or Body, require the Substantive next following them to be the Ablative Case.

A stout Soldier exposeth his Life for his King's sake; and tho' he be wounded in his Head and Limbs, sick of a Fever, and weak in his whole Body, yet he is never feeble in Mind.

Miles -itis c 2 fortis & -e infē. o intuli illatum a 3 sui in discrimen -inis n vita -e gratia -e Rex -is suus; & quamvis sum saucius 3 Caput -itis n &

mem-

membrum, ægrotus 3 febris is f, & infirmus 3 corpus oris n totus 3, tamen nunquam sum debilis & -e mens -tis f.

A pious Man is unquiet in his Mind, while he takes Notice of other Men's Sins; for he very much desires the Happines of those, that neglect their own Advantage, who being slow of Heart, as well as void of Understanding, practise none of God's Commandments.

Pius 3 sum inquietus 3 animus, dum observo -ati -atum a peccatum alius -a -ud; enim magnopere cupio -ivi -itum a 3 felicitas -atis f ille, qui negligo -lexi -lectum a 3 commodum suus, qui tardus 3 cordis n, æque ac inops -opis c 3 mens, exsequor -utus sum dep 3 mandatum nullus 3 Deus -i.

The Construction of Pronouns.

Mei, tui, sui, &c.

The English Pronouns my or mine, thy or thine, our, your, his, her, hers, when they denote Possession must be made by the possessive Pronouns, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester. But when the Sense will bear to be chang'd into of me, of thee, of himself, &c. they must be made in Latine by the Genitive Case of the Primitives ego, tu, sui.

THAT Picture is not like thee: It is indeed thy Picture, because thou boughtest it, but it is not the Picture of thee; it is much handsomer than thou.

Imago -nis f iste non sum similis tu: sum equidem imago tuus, quia emo *emi emptum a 3*, sed non sum tu; sum longè venustus tu.

My Love of thee is much more powerful than thy Love of me.

Amor -oris m meus tu sum multò ardens -tis e 3
amor tuus ego.

Nostrum & vestrum, &c.

The Genitives Plural nostrum and vestrum, are to be us'd rather than nostri and vestri, after Adjectives, that govern a Genitive Case, especially Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives.

By reason of the daily Neglect of your Learning, it cometh to pass, that the younger of us is more learned than the elder of you.

A neglectus -us m quotidianus 3 studium vester 3
fio factus sum n p ut parvus natu ego sum doctus magnus natu tu.

Every one of us shall be praised, but each of you shall be punished; because we all observe the School-Laws, while ye despise them.

Quisque ego laudo 1, sed singulus tu punio -ivi
-itum a 4, propterea quod ego omnis observo lex scho-
lasticus dum tu contemno 3.

Sui & suus reciproca sunt, &c.

The several Cases of the Pronoun Primitive sui, are used for him or them, when the Particles self or selves are either joined to him or them, or are understood; and the Pronoun suus for his or their; when own is, or may be put with it.

Every

Every one loveth those, that are like himself.

Quisque amo ille, qui sum similis fui.

My Father sold his own Horse yesterday, and deferred his intended Journey, because my Mother was sick of a Fever, and in Danger of Death, which he bewailed so greatly that we fear his Death also.

Pater -tris m meus vendo -didi -ditum a 3. equus suus heri, & differo distuli iter itineris n suus statutus; quia mater f meus ægroto i febris -is, & versor -atus sum dep in periculum mors -tis, qui ploro -avi -atum n adeo vehementer ut timeo 2 mors is.

Note; When the Particles self, selves or own, neither are, nor may be added, then his is made by the Genitive Case ejus, and their by eorum, and him by eum, and them by eos.

All Men blame his Manners, who often says that, which himself does not think.

Omnis culpo i mos -oris m is, qui sæpe dico dixi dictum a 3, qui non sentio sensi sensum a 4.

Providence doth not prosper their Labours, that slight their best Friends.

Providentia non secundo i Labor -oris m is, qui contemno 3 amicus suus optimus.

Some Men are more prone to Vice than others, and some strive more to conceal the Vice they commit, than others.

Alius sum pronus ad vitium quàm alius, & alius conor -atus sum dep i magis celo -avi -atum a vitium qui patro -avi -atum a, quàm alius.

Ipse ex pronomibus, &c.

Idem etiam, &c.

Ipse and Idem are of all Persons, according as the Noun and Pronoun is, to which they belong.

Ille tam usurpatur, &c.

Ille is used for he or that, when we speak with Respect of any Thing or Person; but iste, when we speak of him or that, which we contemn or despise.

I contemn him, that behaves himself proudly; but I value him, who, although he be great and rich, is of humble Behaviour.

Sperno spreui spretum a 3 iste, qui gero gessi gestum a 3 sui superbe; sed æstimo -avi -atum a ille, qui, quamvis sum magnus & opulentus, sum gestus -ûs in humilis &-e.

Who does not deride the Folly of that Man, who valueth not that Honour, which great Actions procure, which the Praise of wise Men giveth, and desireth the Shouts of the unconstant Mob.

Quis non irrideo 2 stultitia iste, qui contemno 3 Honor -oris in ille, qui gestum magnus paro 1, qui laus sapiens -tis do 1, & cupio 3 plausus 4 vulgus inconstans -tis?

Hic & ille, &c.

When two Substantives have been mentioned in a foregoing Sentence, and something is to be said of them by the Words, the one, the other; this, that; the former, the latter; then, the one, this, the latter, must be made by hic, to relate to the Substantive last mentioned, and, that, the other, the former, must be made by ille, to refer to the Substantive first mentioned, and must agree with them in the Gender.

Virtue and Vice divide the whole World betwixt them; the one hath the greater Part, but the other is the more desirous; this maketh miserable, but that happy; the former affords true Pleasure, but the latter procures certain Misery.

Virtus & vitium partio -ioi -itum a 4 mundus totus inter sui; hic habeo 2 pars -tis f magnus, sed ille sum optabilis; hic reddo 3 miser, ille felix; ille præbeo 2 Voluptas -atis f verus, sed hic paro 1 miseria certus.

Wilt thou not choose Wisdom rather than Folly? The one will make thee honourable, but the other contemptible.

Nonne eligo elegi electum a 3 sapientia præ stultitia? Ille reddo -d -d -ditum a 3 tu honorabilis & -e, sed hic contemnendus 3.

Construction of Verbs with a Nominative Case.

Verba substantiva, &c.

The Verbs Substantive, sum, forem, fio, existo; Verbs Passive of Calling, as nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor, with scribor, salutor, habeor, existimor, putor, videor, nascor, and several Verbs denoting Posture of Body, as cubo, sedeo, incedo, &c. will have the Noun following them to be the Nominative Case.

YOUR Master is diligent; but ye have been hitherto idle Boys, who have imitated the Example of Drones: If ye will leave off your Idleness, and imitate

tate the laborious Bee, ye will deservedly be called diligent Scholars for the future.

Præceptor vester sum sedulus; sed tu sum adhuc puer ignavus, qui imitor -atus sum dep exemplum fucus -i. Si desisto desisti desitum n 3 ab ignavia -e vester, & imitor apis -is f laboriosus 3, meritò voco discipulus sedulus in futurus -a -um.

The Lion is accounted the most generous and placable of all Beasts, because, tho' his Roaring seem terrible, yet he hurteth not his submitting Enemy.

Leo -onis m habeo -ui -itum a 2 generosus & placabilis & -e animal -alis n omnis, quia, etsi rugitus -ûs video a 2 terribilis & -e, tamen non lædo -si -sum a 3 inimicus suus supplex -icis c 3.

Man is a Creature of an upright Body; he walks upright, when he is in a Journey; and when Night approacheth, he lieth flat, and sleepeth. But when old Age diminisheth his Strength, his Body bendeth downwards towards the Earth, till at last he leaveth his earthly Part in the Grave.

Homo sum animal corpus -oris n erectus 3; incedo -cessi -cessum n 3 erectus, cum sum in iter itinēris n; & cum nox noctis appropinquo -avi -atum n, cubo cubui cubitum n 1 supinus 3, & dormio -ivi -itum n 4. Sed cum senectus -uitis f minuo -ui -itum a 3 vis pl vires -ium is, corpus inclino -avi -atum a pronus in terra, donec tandem relinquo -liqui -lictum a 3 pars terrestris & -e in sepulchrum.

Denique omnia, &c.

If an Adjective, that agrees with the Nominative Case to the Verb, comes next to any Verb, let it be the Nominative Case.

I, who came first, am prais'd; but thou, who always comest last, losest thine Honour.

Ego, qui venio veni ventum n 4 primus 3, laudo 1; sed tu qui semper venio ultimus, perdo 3 honor -oris
tuus, Hypo-

Hypocrites pray loud, but the silent Petitions of the Righteous are heard.

Simulator -eris m oro 1 sonorus, sed petitio -onis f tacitus 3 justus audio 4.

Note; *An Adverb, that ends in ly, coming after a Verb, may many times be very elegantly render'd by an Adjective in the Nominative Case.*

A Boy that learneth diligently, will soon excel his idle Companions, that always play.

Puer, qui disco 3 sedulus, citò supèro 1 sodalis suus ignavus 3 qui semper ludo 3.

A good Man dies willingly, because he hath lived wisely.

Bonus morior 3 lubens, quia vivo vixi victum n 3 pius.

Sit quietly in your Place; or else, I'll tell the Master of you.

Sedeo sedi sessum n 2 quietus 3 in locus -i; alioqui deferò detuli delatum a irr 3 tu ad Præceptor.

Infinitum quoque, &c.

The Infinitives, esse, fieri, haberi, & videri, &c. will have the same Case after them, that went next before them, whether Nominative, Dative, or Accusative.

Talkativeness makes a Pratter to be thought a Fool; but Silence causes a Man to be accounted wise. If thou wilt seem wise, bridle thy Tongue.

Loquacitas -atis f facio -feci 3 garrulus existimo 1 stultus; sed silentium facio 3 homo habeo 2 sapiens -tis. Si volo -ui video 2 sapiens -tis, cohibeo 2 lingua tuus.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Case.

Sum Genitivum postulat, &c.

The Verb Sum, when it betokens Duty, Part, Possession or Property, will have the Noun following to be the Genitive Case.

TIS the Duty of Children to observe their Parent's Instructions.

Sum liberi -orum m observo 1 præceptum parentis c 2.

'Tis the Part of Fools to laugh always.

Sum stultus -i rideo risi risum 2 semper.

The Earth is the Lord's.

Terra sum Dominus.

'Tis the Property of a wise Man to be silent.

Sum sapiens fileo -ui n 2.

Excipiuntur hi Nominativi, &c.

At hic subintelligi videtur, &c.

If the Words Duty, Part or Property, be joined with the English of the Pronouns Possessive, the Pronoun must be the Nominative Case and Neuter Gender, agreeing with Officium, which is commonly understood in Latin; but other Adjectives are put in the Genitive Case.

It is every one's Part to look well to himself. The World is so full of Enemies, that all Men have need of Caution, and it is our Part to exercise Prudence.

Sum unusquisque unaquaque unumquodque prospicio
spexi -spectum a 3 sui bene. Mundus -i sum tam
plenus

plenus 3 inimicus, ut omnis & -e habeo -ui -itum a 2
opus ind cautela summus, & sum noster exerceo -ui
-itum a prudentia -a.

I'm looking for the Monitor, whose Business it is to
set down the late Comers.

Quæro 3 observator -oris m, qui sum noto -avi
-atum a tardè veniens.

It is not the Place of every one to reprove other Per-
sons, but theirs only who are unblameable.

Non sum quilibet reprehendo -di -sum a 3 alius,
sed ille solum, qui sum inculpabilis.

Note; If the English of any of the Pronouns
Possessive come after sum, and no Substan-
tive after them, they agree with the Nomi-
native Case before the Verb.

That white Paper was mine, though 'tis now thy Bro-
ther's.

Charta ille albus sum meus, quamvis nunc sum
frater -tris m tuus.

The Kingdom of Heaven is indeed theirs, who are poor
in Spirit; and it shall be ours, if we observe God's holy
Commandments. Let us therefore live mindful of our
Duty, and ready to every good Work.

Regnum cœlestis. & -e sum reverà ille, qui sum
pauper -ëris c 3 spiritus -ûs m; & sum noster, si ob-
servo mandatum sanctus Deus -i. Ergo vivo vixi
vixtum n 3 memor -ëris c 3 officium noster, & prom-
ptus ad opus -ëris n omnis & -e bonus.

Verba æstimandi, &c.

Verbs of esteeming, valuing or making ac-
count of, require a Genitive Case of that
Word, which betokens the Value or Price of
the Thing, and that tells us what Rate, or
how much.

Those Men value the Honour of God at nothing, that call themselves Christians, and would be accounted Saints, but in the mean time are like Beasts, and given to all Vices.

Is habeo 2 honor -oris m Deo nihilum, qui voco -avi -atum a fui Christianus, & volo -ui n irr habeo sanctus, sed interea sum similis & -e bestia, & deditus vitium omnis & -e.

Worldly Riches are esteemed little, when we see the better Things of Heaven, which ought to be the most highly valued.

Divitiæ -arum pl f mundanus 3 pendo pependi pensum a 3 parvus, cum video vidi visum a bonus celestis & -e, qui debeo 2 fio factus sum multus.

I don't value that Man much, that is Friend to every Body.

Non æstimo 1 iste magnus, qui sum amicus singulus.

Æstimo vel genitivum, vel ablativum, &c.

The Verb æstimo it self may have either a Genitive, or an Ablative, of the Price or Value.

I have a good Horse, that I value at fifty Pounds.

Habeo 2 equus bonus, qui æstimo 1 quinquaginta mina.

I esteem'd always a faithful Friend at a great Rate.

Semper æstimo 1 amicus fidus pretium magnus.

Flocci, nauci, nihil, pili, &c.

Flocci, nauci, &c. are added peculiarly to the Verbs æstimo, pendo, facio.

I care not a Straw for his Spite, nor value his Threatning a Rush; I value not thee of this.

Non

Non pendo *pependi pensum* a 3 malitia -a is pilus -i m, nec æstimo i minæ -arum pl naucus -i; non facio *feci factum* a 3 tu hic.

Singularia sunt ista, &c.

Æqui boni facio, or æqui boni consulo, are
Latine for, I take well, or in good Part.

I desire, you should take all I have said in good Part;
I take all well, that you do.

Volo -ui n 3 ut consulo *consului consultum* a 3 bonus, quicunq; *quacunq; quodcunq;* dico -xi -ctum a 3; ego facio a 3 æquus bonus, quicunque tu ago *egi actum* a 3.

Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi, &c.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, acquitting or clearing, will have the Crime or Thing made by a Genitive Case, which Crime or Thing, hath commonly either of, for or from before it in English.

One Scholar accuseth another of Idleness, and tho' the Master beareth their Tales, yet he punisheth only those, whom he thinks guilty.

Discipulus alius accuso i alius ignavia, & quamvis Præceptor audio delatio -onis is, tamen punio 4 ille solus, qui puto -avi -atum a reus.

The Master's Commendation makes some Scholars diligent; it worketh upon them greatly, when he passeth by Faults; his Clemency perswadeth them to love him, and to observe his Laws.

Laus magister reddo 3 discipulus nonnullus sedulus; moveo 2 ille magnopere, cum remitto 3 culpa; clementia is suadeo *suasi suafum* a 2 ille amo ipse, & obferro i lex -gis f ipse.

When a Murderer obtaineth Pardon, tho' he escapeth the Gallows, yet he is not cleared from Guilt; but Saints receiving Remission of Sin, by the Death of Christ, become guiltless in the Sight of God, as if they had not sinned.

Cum homicida obtineo 2 venia, quanquam evito -avi -atum a patibulum, attamen non purgo -avi -atum a reatus -us; sed sanctus accipiens remissio -onis f peccatum, mors -tis f Christus, fio irr insens -tis e 3 in conspectus -ûs Deus, quasi non pecco -avi -atum n.

Excep. 1. Vertitur hic Genitivus aliquando, &c.

Sometimes the Crime is put in the Ablative Case with a Preposition, but sometimes without.

I will condemn thee of the same Crime.

Ego condemno -avi -atum a tu crimen -inis n idem.

I will admonish you of that Matter.

Admoneo 2 tu de res rei f is.

Excep. 2. Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, &c.

If the English of the Words, uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, or an Adjective of the Superlative Degree, that hath no Substantive with it, comes after Verbs of accusing, &c. the Latine Words abovementioned, must always be the Ablative Case.

My Father's Man was accus'd of Drunkenness and Theft, which he denied; tho' he was guilty of both, and his Lying cleared him of neither.

Servus Pater meus accuso 1 ebrietas -atis f & furtum, qui nego 1; dum interea sum conscius ambo, & mendacium suus purgo 1 is neuter.

A guilty Conscience requires not Witnesses, it accuseth self of most heinous Things.

Con-

Conscientia reus non posco 3 testis -is, accuso 1
fui de turpis & -e.

Q. Of what Crime art thou found Guilty? A. Of none.

Q. Quis crimen -inis sum tu convictus? R. De nullus.

Q. Of what Matters did our Master admonish our Fourn,
when I was absent? Did he admonish the Scholars of Di-
ligence in their Studies, or Piety? A. Of both.

Q. Quis res admoneo -ui -itum a 2 Præceptor -oris
m noster classis -is f, cum ego absum? Num admoneo
discipulus diligentia in studium suus, vel pietas -atis f?
R. De uterque utraque utrumque.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, Geni-
tivum, &c.

Satago requires a Genitive Case of the Thing
we are busy about; misereor and miseresco,
of the Thing or Person we pity.

I am busy about my own Affairs.

Satago -egi n res -ei f meus.

I pity thy Brother: I pity his Folly, who has spent that
Portion, which thy Father left him, and is now forc'd to
beg from Door to Door.

Misereor -fertus sum dep 2 frater -tris m tuus: mise-
resco 3 stultitia is, qui consumo -st -tum 3 dos dotis f,
qui pater tuus lego -avi -atum a ille, & nunc men-
dico -avi -atum a ostiatim.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, Geni-
tivum, &c.

Verbs of remembering and forgetting require
a Genitive Case of the Thing remembred or
forgotten, and sometimes an Accusative.

I remember the Report that I heard; but I have for-
gotten the Time when.

Remi-

Reminiscor recordatus sum dep 3 fama, qui audio -i-
-itum a 4; sed obliviscor oblitus sum dep 3 tempus
-oris n.

*An unjust Judge, whose Sentence accuseth him of In-
justice, is an Enemy to his Country. A just Judge re-
membreth Mercy and Justice, and never forgetteth good
Laws, nor condemneth the Innocent.*

Judex -icis m injustus, qui judicium coarguo -ni-
-itum a 3 ipse injustitia, sum inimicus patria suus.
Judex justus reminiscor misericordia & justitia, &
nunquam obliviscor lex -gis f bonus, nec damno i
insons -is.

Potior aut Genitivo, aut Ablativo
jungitur, &c.

**Potior, to obtain, or get Possession of, may have
either an Ablative, or a Genitive.**

*A Boy, who by Industry obtains his Master's Favour,
is happier than he, who is idle and loseth his Master's
Love.*

Puer, qui industria potior potitus sum dep 4 favor
-oris m magister suus, sum scilicet ille, qui sum ignavus
& perdo -didi -ditum a 3 amor Magister suus.

*The Scholar, that remembreth his Master's Instructi-
ons, getteth Advantage; but he that forgetteth them, ob-
tains no Profit.*

Discipulus, qui memini defect instructio -onis f præ-
ceptor -oris m suus, obtineo 2 commodum; sed qui
obliviscor is, facio 3 nihil lucrum.

*Verbs Personals governing a Dative Case.**Omnia Verba acquisitiva posita, &c.**All Verbs govern a Dative Case after them;
of the Noun which hath to or for be-
fore it.*

THAT Man is of a base and ignoble Spirit, that only
lives for himself, and not for his Friends; for we
were not born for our selves only, but for the Publick Good.
Noble-spirited Men are forward to all Works advantageous
to the Commonwealth.

Iste sum animus vilis & ignobilis, qui solùm vivo n
3 sui, & non amicus; non nascor 3 nos solus, sed
ad bonum publicus. Homo -inis animus generosus
sum Promptus ad officium omnis commodus res-
publica.

The Wicked lay Snares for those, that are more righ-
teous than themselves; but God careth for his Servants;
and preserveth their Lives to them.

Impius struo struxi structum a 3 laqueus ille, qui
sum justus sui ipse; sed Deus curo i servus suus, &
præservo i ille vita.

Exc. 1. To, after Verbs of exhorting, cal-
ling, provoking, inclining, belonging,
and loquor, must be render'd by an Accu-
sative with ad.

God frequently inviteth Sinners to eternal Happiness;
he daily calleth them to Repentance; he speaketh most
graciously unto them; he hath prepared all Things for
penitent Sinners, that belong to Blessedness.

Deus sæpe invito -avi -atum a peccator -oris ad
fœlicitas -atis f æternus; quotidie voco 1 ille ad pœ-
nitentia; loquor locutus sum dep 3 ad ille benignè; paro
1 peccator -oris m pœnitens -tis omnis, qui pertineo
-tiniui -tentum a 2 ad beatitudo -inis f.

O idle Boys! remember your Master's Words, who ex-
horteth you to Industry in Studies, which will be very be-
neficial to you.

O puer ignavus! reminiscor 3 verbum magister
vest er, qui hortor -atus sum dep 1 vos ad industria in
studium, qui sum utilis tu.

Exc. 2. Verbs that signify Motion or Readiness,
with the Sign to after them, will have
an Accusative Case with the Preposition ad.

The Scholar, that playeth, when he goeth to School, shall
suffer severe Punishment; and besides that, when he comes
to his Study again, his Business is more wearisome, be-
cause of his past Idleness.

Discipulus, qui ludo 3 cum eo 4 ad schola, do dedi
datum pœna severus; & præterea cum redco 4 ad studium
suus, Pensum is sum molestus ob ignavia præteritus.

Man hasteneth to his End, whilst he seems strong of
Body, and spright'y in Mind, and is every now and then
near his Death; many Dangers surround him, one of
which may bring him to his Grave.

Homo propero -avi -atum n ad finis -is m suus,
dum videor visus sum pass. 2 robustus corpus -oris & a-
lacer -cris -cre mens -tis f, sum subinde prope mors
-tis f suus; periculum multus cingo cinxi cinctum a 3
is, qui unus possum duco 3 ille ad sepulcrum.

Imprimis verba significantia, &c.

Verbs of pleasing, profiting, helping and the
contrary to them, require a Dative Case.

The Man that only pleaseth himself, doth not profit himself, but injureth his own Honour and Felicity; because he displeaseth God his Creator, that calleth his Servants to Self-denial.

Qui solùm placeo 2 fui, non prosum fui, sed noceo 2 Honor -oris m suus & felicitas -atis; quia displiceo 2 deus Creator -oris m suus, qui voco 1 servus suus ad abnegatio -onis sui.

A Blockhead does not answer his Master's Care, who spends his Strength in vain, while he teaches a Boy incapable of Learning. Yet Fools by Nature do sometimes become wise by Art and Education.

Hebes non respondeo -di -sum a 2 cura magister suus, qui impendo -di -sum a 3 vires -iūm f suus incassum, dum doceo puer 2 indocilis. Tamen stultus natura nonnunquam fio irr sapiens -tis & ars -tis Educatio -onis.

Ex his quædam, &c.

Delecto to delight, lædo to hurt, offendo to hurt, juvo and adjuvo to help, must always have an Accusative Case after them; and the English Verbs to avail, tend, and conduce, will have to or for after them made by an Accusative with ad.

A good School delighteth diligent Boys: For in it they have a learned Master, who teacheth them, and good Books to read; there they have beloved School-fellows, whose mutual Conversation helps their Studies, and there they are free from those Dangers, to which Boys playing are expos'd, nor are they near those evil Examples, that entice idle Boys.

Schola bonus delecto 1 puer sedulus: Nam in is habeo 2 præceptor -oris m eruditus, qui doceo 2 is, & illic habeo 2 liber bonus, qui lego 3; & discipulus dilectus, qui societas -atis f mutuus adjuvo -juvi -jutum a 1 Studium suus; illic sum immunis à pericu-

periculum, qui puer ludens -tis sum expositus, nec sum prope exemplum ille malus, qui allicio -lexâ -lectum a 3 puer ignavus.

Temperance conduceth very much to Length of Life, it maketh for the Preservation of bodily Health: Luxury indeed pleases the Palate, but hurteth the Stomach. From Intemperance proceed Head-aches, Fevers, Consumptions, Apoplexies, and almost all Kinds of Diseases.

Temperantia conduco 3 plurimum ad longitudo -inis f vita, facio ad conservatio -onis salus -utis f corporalis; Luxuria equidem placeo 2 Palatum, sed lædo læsi læsum a stomachus. Ab intemperantia provenio 4 Cephalalgia, Febris -is, Tabes -is, Apoplexia, & fere genus -eris n omnis morbus.

Verba comparandi regunt, &c.

Verbs of comparing or equalling, require a Dative Case of the Noun or Pronoun following them, which hath to or with before it, and an Accusative of the Person or Thing compared.

If the longest Life should be compared to Eternity, it is very short; or if the happiest Condition in this World should be compared to Heaven, it is miserable, and not at all worthy of our Desires.

Si vita longus comparo -avi -atum a Æternitas -atis f, sum brevis; vel si fors -tis f felix in Mundus hic comparo Cælum, sum miser & non omnino dignus desiderium noster.

If we should compare the Number of good and virtuous Persons to the Multitude of the Wicked, it would be but very small.

Si comparo numerus bonus & pius multitudo -inis impius, sum perexiguus.

Note; *After Verbs of comparing, there is sometimes an Accusative with ad, or an Ablative with cum.*

Verba

Verba dandi & reddendi regunt, &c.

Verbs Active betokening to give, restore, or return, will have an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person.

Let us give unto Cæsar, those Things which are Cæsar's, and unto God, the Things that are God's.

Do I Cæsar -āris, qui sum Cæsar, & Deus, qui sum Deus.

I return'd my Friend the Book, that he lent me; it was my Duty to read it, and not to keep it: Tho' Books delight me very much, I ought to restore them to the Owners; the Phrases conduc'd to my Advantage, and the Fables pleas'd my Fancy: He willingly giveth me any Thing, that maketh for my Good.

Reddo 3 amicus meus liber, qui commodo -avi -atum a ego; meus sum lego 3 is, & non detineo 2; quamvis liber delecto 1 ego magnopere, debeo 2 red-do 3 is possessor -oris; Phrasīs -is conduco 3 ad commodum meus, & fabula placeo 2 opinio -onis f: ille volens do 1 ego, quicunque facio 3 ad bonum meus.

Hæc variam habent, &c:

Some Verbs govern different Cases after them, as dono, impertio, aspergo, and inferno, require either a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing, or an Accusative of the Person and an Ablative of the Thing.

Contulo, signifying to give Counsel, or provide for, must have a Dative Case; to ask Counsel, an Accusative; to determine an Accusative with the Preposition in.

Metuo, timeo, and formido, signifying to be concerned for fear of another Person, must have a Dative Case, or an Ablative with de:

de: To be concerned for Fear of one's self,
an Accusative Case, or an Ablative with
the Preposition à.

My Cousin presents you with this new gilt Book, and desires, that you would bestow Care, and Reading upon it.

Consobrinus -i dono -avi -atum a tu liber hic novus deauratus, & cupio 3 ut impertio -ivi -itum a 4 cura & lectio -onis f is.

He that compliments another with hearty Wishes to his Face, and afterwards degrades his Reputation, is a double tongued Hypocrite.

Qui impertio 4 alius salus -utis plurimus coram, & postea aspergo -si -sum a 3 labes -is f fama is, sum simulator -oris m bilinguis & -e.

Do not lay your Cloak upon the Horse, but wear it upon your Back; 'tis rainy Weather, and I advise you to take Care of your Health.

Ne inisterno -stravi -stratum a 3 equus penula -e, sed gero gessi cestum a 3 in tergum; cælum sum pluvius, & consulo consului consultum a 3 tu, ut consulo salus -utis f tuus.

When you come to the next Village, ask the Country men about the Way, before you go any further.

Cum venio 4 ad villa -e proximus 3 consulo 3 rusticus i de iter itinēris, antequam progredior -gressus sum dep 3 ultra adv.

Doth he not order Matters very much to his own Disadvantage, who fears not God, and yet is in fear of every Constable?

Nonne iste consulo pessime in sui, qui non timeo -ui a 2 Deus, & tamen metuo -ui a 3 à Constabularius -ij quisque?

Verba Promittendi ac solvendi, &c.

Verbs signifying to owe, promise, or to pay,

require an Accusative of the Thing; and a Dative of the Person.

I owe my Cousin Money, because I promised to pay him another Man's Debt; but I will pay my own Creditors first, because I promised them first.

Debeo -ui -itum a pecunia -a cognatus -i meus, quia promitto -misi -missum a 3 solvo -vi -utum a 3 ille Debitum alienus 3; sed solvo Creditor -oris m meus prius, quia promitto ille prius.

Our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ paid his Father the Debt, which we had contracted by the Sin of our Father Adam.

Salvator -oris m noster beatus Jesus Christus solvo pater -tris debitum, qui ego contraho -xi -itum a 3 ex peccatum pater noster Adamus.

Verba imperandi & nunciandi, &c.

Verbs of commanding (except jubeo) and of telling or speaking to (except loquor) will have a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing.

When God commanded Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, to sacrifice Isaac his only Son, he willingly obey'd, and returned the promised Seed to him, that gave it.

Cum Deus impero -avi -atum a Abrahamus, Pater ille fidelis, immolo -avi -atum a Isaacus filius suus unicus, ille promptus obtempero -avi -atum a 1 & reddo 3 semen -inis promissus ille, qui do.

God's Prophets have foretold many wonderful Things to the World; they have been sent to put Sinners in mind of eternal Happiness, and to shew all Men the Way to it.

Vates -is c 2 divinus 3 prænuncio -avi -atum a multus mirus 3 mundus; mitto 3 ut admonéo -ui -itum

*-itum a 2 peccator -oris m Beatitude -inis f æternus,
& ut monstro -avi -atum a omnis & -e via ad is.*

Dicimus tempero, &c.

Tempéro & modëror *have either a Dative Case, or an Accusative. Refero, scribo and mitto a Dative or an Accusative with ad. Do to send a Letter, an Accusative with ad.*

He that governs his Passions, is greater than he, that sways an Imperial Scepter, and yields to them.

Qui tempero -avi -atum a passio -onis f suus, sum magnus ille, qui moderor -atus sum dep Sceptrum Imperialis & -e, & cedo -cessi -cessum n is.

If the Monitor cannot determine the Controversie between us, let us refer it to the Master.

Si Observator -oris m non possum potui irr compono -posui -positum a 3 lis litis f hic inter ego, refero -tuli -latum a irr 3 ad Magister.

Q. *Who sent you to me?*

A. *My Father is indisposed, and cannot write to you; and therefore my Mother sent you this Letter, and order'd me, that I should deliver it to your self, and to no Body else.*

Q. *Quis mitto 3 tu ad ego?*

R. *Pater meus male habeo fui, & non possum scribo scripsi scriptum a 3 ad tu; proinde mater meus do ad tu literæ -arum hic, & jubeo jussi jussum a 3 ego, ut do tu ipse, et nemo præterea.*

Verba fidendi,

Verbs of believing, crediting, and entrusting govern a Dative Case of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing.

Seeing you have promised so often, and not perform'd, I shall not believe you again: You are not worthy of Credit.

Cum

Cum toties promitto si 3, & præsto -stiti -stitum a nihil, posthac non credo -didi -ditum a 3 tu: Sum indignus fides -ei f.

Let no Body commit Secrets to his Trust, who promises Secrecy, and straightway forgets his Promise.

Nemo committo 3 arcanum fides -ei is, qui promitto 3 taciturnitas -atis, & statim obliviscor 3 promissum.

Verba obsequendi, &c.

Verbs of obeying, resisting, meeting, submitting, require the Noun next following to be of the Dative Case; except oppugno, which governs an Accusative.

They, who strongly resist their own evil Inclinations, obey God. A General, that conquereth a proud and potent Enemy, is worthy of Laurel; but he, that conquers himself, is worthy of greater Praise.

Qui repugno -avi -atum n propensio -onis f suus praeus fortiter, obtempero -avi -atum a Deus. Imperator -oris m, qui debello -avi -atum a hostis -is c 2 superbus & potens -tis, sum dignus laurus -i. Sed qui vinco -vici victum a 3 sui ipse, sum dignus laus -dis f magnus.

At ex his quædam, &c.

Accedo [to be added] governs an Accusative Case with ad, or a Dative.

Consto [to be evident] governs a Dative, or an Accusative with the Preposition inter.

Convenio [to be agreeable] governs a Dative Case; and besides that, an Ablative with the Preposition cum, or else an Accusative with inter.

Auscullo [to obey] a Dative Case; Auscullo [to hear] an Accusative; Dissideo [to disagree] a Dative, or an Ablative, with cum. Certo [to contend] and pugno [to fight] an Ablative with cum; and after the Greek Construction a Dative.

Those that disagree with their Neighbours, procure to themselves much Hatred: But a Man of a meek Spirit hearkens to good Advice, and had rather suffer Wrong, than contend with any one.

Qui dissideo -sedi -sessim n 2 cum proximus, concilio -avi -atum a multus odium sui: Sed vir ingenium mitis & -e auscullo -avi -atum consilium bonus, & malo irr 3 patior passus sum dep 3 injuria -e quam certo -avi -atum n cum quivis.

Verba minandi, &c.

Irascor to be angry with, governs a Dative Case; Minor to threaten, a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing threaten'd.

God is angry with the Wicked every Day, and threateneth them with most dreadful Torments. Those Sinners are happy, whom God stoppeth in the Way of Wickedness.

Deus quotidie irascor iratus sum dep 3 impius, & minor -atus sum dep dirus cruciatus ille. Felix sum peccator -oris iste, qui Deus obvenio 4 in via -e scelus -eris 3 n.

Thy Master is very angry with thy Sloth, beware lest thou feel the Punishments he threatens thee with.

Heres tuus vehementer succensco -censui n 2 pigritia tuus; caveo 2 ne do 1 poena, qui tu minor 1.

Obfer. 1. Ignosco, parco and indulgeo always govern a Dative Case.

A merciful King pardoneth his rebellious Subjects: If they return him not due Thanks, but resist his Power again, they are most ungrateful; and though he spared them for their first Crime, he will not encourage them in their Ingratitude.

Rex regis misericors -dis c 3 ignosco -novi -notum subditus suus rebellis & -e: Si non ago 3 gratia debitus ille, sed repugno -avi -atum potestas -atis is denuo, sum ingratus; & quanquam parco peperi ille ob crimen -inis n primus, non indulgeo -si -tum ingratitudo -inis f ille.

Obfer. 2. Remitto, having Relation to an Offence, requires an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person.

A Master passeth by the Scholar's Neglect; but if he should always forgive him, he would at length become bold and uncapable of Amendment.

Præceptor remitto -misi -ssum a 3 neglectus -us m discipulus; sed si semper ignosco -novi -notum a 3 is, tandem fio factus sum audax -acis c 3 & incorrigibilis & -e.

Sum cum compositis præter possum, &c.

The Verb sum, when a Noun follows it, having the Sign to or for before it, will have a Dative Case, and sometimes when the Signs to or for are not express'd, so that the Noun following it seems to be the Nominative Case: But that Nominative may nevertheless be turn'd into the Dative.

Virtue is for an Ornament to all Persons, and no Part of Beauty is wanting to them, that are endowed with it.

Virtus sum ornamentum omnis, & pars -tis f nullus pulchritudo -inis f desum ille, qui sum præditus is.

The Wall of a City is a Defence; but the Courage of the Inhabitants is the strongest Bulwark.

Murus urbs sum tutamen -inis n; sed fortitudo incola sum munimen -inis n fortis.

Dativum postulant verba composita, &c.
Verbs compounded with the Prepositions ad, ante, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super, and with the Adverbs satis, benè, malè, require the Noun following to be put in the Dative Case.

The Sun shines without Distinction upon the Just and Unjust.

Sol affulgeo -si -sum n 2 indiscriminatum justus & injustus.

I prefer Virtue before the most fine Gold; for it is much better.

Antefero irr virtus -utis f aurum purus; sum enim multò bonus.

Severe Master's impose hard Tasks on their Scholars, and never interpose their Assistance among them.

Magister severus impono 3 pensum difficilis discipulus suus, & nunquam interpono 3 auxilium suus ille.

Vice creepeth upon Men under the Name of Virtue; for Covetousness would be called Frugality, and Prodigality taketh to it self the Name of Bounty; Pride calls it self Neatness, Revenge seems like Greatness of Spirit, and Cruelty exerciseth its Bitterness under the Shew of Courage.

Vitium subrepto 3 homo nomen *-inis* n virtus *-utis* f; avaritia enim volo voco 1 frugalitas, & prodigalitas arrogo fui nomen beneficentia; superbia voco 1 fui elegantia; vindicta videor 2 similis magnanimitas *-atis* f, & crudelitas exerceo 2 acerbitas *-atis* f suus sub species *-ei* fortitudo *-inis*.

Exc. 1. Accedo [*to go near*] applico, con-
duco, conféro, converto, *govern rather an*
Accusative with ad, than a Dative.

He that cometh to God by Faith, shall receive from him those good Things he desireth.

Qui accedo *-cessi -cessum* n 3 ad Deus per fides *-ei* f, accipio 3 ab ipse bonus ille qui peto petivi petitum a 3.

A Physician applyeth different Remedies to different Bodies.

Medicus applico 1 remedium diversus ad corpus diversus.

He, that turneth his Affections from the Folly of Sin to the Wisdom of Righteousness, is wise.

Qui converto *-ti -sum* a 3 affectus *-ûs* m à stultitia *-a* peccatum ad sapientia justitia *-a*, sapio *-ivi & -ui -itum* 3.

Exc. 2. Sed præeo, prævinco, &c.

The Verbs allätro, antesto, attendo, condôno, illüdo, insulto, præstôlor, require a Dative or an Accusative: But præeo, prævinco, præcêdo, præcurro, præverto, only an Accusative.

That Scholar that excelleth his Companion, shall stand before him.

Discipulus ille, qui præeo *-ivi -itum* n condiscipulus *-i* m suus, antesto *-steti -stitum* n 1 ille.

Envious Zoilus barketh at famous Men, who excel him.

Zoilus invidus allatro 1 eximius, qui præsto 1 ille.

God many times so preventeth the Designs of Men, that they often act those Things, which they did not purpose.

Deus multoties adeo præverto. -ti -sum consilium humanus, ut ago 3 qui non statuo 3.

Exc. 3. Adjuvo, admiror, alloquor, aspicio, adjuro, impedio, invado, invenio, oboeo, occido, subeo *require only an Accusative Case after them.*

A Man that findeth Wisdom, is richer than the greatest Prince.

Qui invenio 4 sapientia, sum dives princeps -ipsis magnus.

Kings greedy of Glory, invade Foreign Countries, and undergo Hardships, either that they may kill their Enemies, or help their Friends; they admire other's Possessions, and behold other's Felicity with an evil Eye.

Rex -gis m avidus gloria invado 3 regio -onis exterus, & subeo 4 labor -oris, aut ut occido hostis suis, vel ut adjuvo 1 amicus; admiror 1 possessio -onis f alius, & aspicio 3 felicitas alius oculus invidus.

Some are so wicked, that they do not only speak slightly of the Law of God, but hinder others from performing the Duty of it.

Nonnullus sum adeo impius, ut non solum loquor 3 contempnim de lex -gis f Deus, sed impedio 4 alius, ne oboeo -ivi vel -ij -itum munus -eris n is.

Est pro habeo Dativum exigit.

Instead of the Verb habeo, you may make use of the Verb sum, es, fui, to express the English Word have, or hath, by turning the Word that should be the Nominative (if made by habeo) into a Dative govern'd of sum; and then the Word which should have been the Accusative after habeo, must be the Nominative to sum.

The Smith hath a black Face; but he hath white Money.

Facies -i f niger -gra -grum sum faber -bri; sed pecunia albus sum ille.

Those Men who have the most Money, obtain the greatest Honour among Men.

Is, qui plurimus pecunia sum, consequor -utus sum dep 3 honor magnus inter homo.

Huic confine, &c.

Note; The Verb suppetit has the same Construction, and is used instead of habeo.

Sum cum multis aliis geminum, &c.

These Verbs do, duco, habeor, sum, tribuo, verito, may have two Dative Cases after them, one of that Noun which should be the Nominative or Accusative to follow the Verb, the other of a Noun that hath to or for before it.

A valiant and faithful Subject is a Defence to his Prince; he does not resist him, but obeys his Commands, and prefers his Prince's Safety before his own Life.

Subditus magnanimus & pius sum tutamen -inis n princeps -ipis m suus; non repugno i ille, sed obtempero i mandatum is, antefero incolumitas -tis princeps vita suus.

Pleasure is accounted a Happiness to such Persons, whose Minds are satisfy'd with unworthy Things.

Voluptas habeor 2 felicitas -atis ille, qui animus indignus satisfacio 3.

A broad and deep Trench is a Security to an Army; but neither Walls nor Valour are able to be a Preservation to those, whose Lives are come to their appointed End.

Vallum latus & profundus sum tutamen exercitus -us; sed nec murus nec fortitudo -inis possum sum praesidium ille, qui vita pervenio 4 ad finis praestitutus.

Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

Verba transitiva, &c.

Verbs transitive whether Active, Deponent, or Common, require the Word answering to the Question whom or what, to be put in the Accusative Case.

Note; All Verbs, by which the Question whom or what may be ask'd, are Transitives.

SHAKE off Sloth, which is a great Enemy both to Boys and Men. Leave Vanity and Play, which tho' they please the Fancy, do not profit the Understanding. Apply thy self to Study, and let not the Example of idle Boys hinder thy Diligence.

Excutio.

Excutio 3 pigritia, qui sum inimicus tum puer tum vir. Relinquo -liqui -lictum a 3 vanitas -atis & ludus, qui quamvis placeo 2 sensus, non prosum intellectus. Applico i tu ad studium, & ne exemplum puer malus impedio 4 diligentia tuus.

Speak few Words; it is not fit for Boys to talk, but to hearken to all Things, that the Master speaketh.

Loquor 3 paucus; non sum æquus puer loquor, sed ausculto i omnis, qui præceptor -oris m profero.

Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

Verbs Neuter may have an Accusative Case, when the Substantive, which cometh after them, is of a like Signification with the Verb.

They that serve the Devil, serve an hard Service, for the Pleasures of Sin are full of Bitterness; but he that serveth God, has much Pleasure within himself.

Qui servio 4 Diabolus, servio servitus -utis durus, nam voluptas -tatis peccatum sum plenus Acerbitas -atis; sed qui servio Deus, habeo 2 voluptas in sui.

Boys live a tiresome Life at School, as they account it; but Idleness is the Cause that Study is wearisome to them; for the Paths of Learning are smooth and pleasant, but idle Drones think them rough and unpassable.

Puer vivo 3 vita molestus in Schola ut existimo i; sed ignavia sum in causa, cur studium sum molestus ille; callis enim Doctrina sum lævis 2, & jucundus, sed fucus ignavus puto i ille asper & impervius.

Sunt quæ Figuratè, &c.

Verbs that betoken the Exercise of some Sense, such as oleo, spiro, sono, require an Accusative

cusative Case after them, though they be Neuters.

Drunkard smells of Wine, a proud Man of perfumes.

Bibo oleo 2 vinum, superbus odoramentum.

Angry Men breathe Revenge against their Enemies, and thirst after the Destruction of those, that oppose and injure them.

Iracundus spiro 1 ultio -onis in inimicus suus, sitio 4 perniciies -ei f ille, qui oppono 3, & noceo 2 fui.

Verba rogandi, docendi, &c.

Verbs of asking, entreating, teaching, admonishing and arraying, as also induo and celo, require two Accusative Cases after them, one of the Person, and another of the Thing.

Ask Pardon of God for your Sins, who only can forgive Sinners; there is no Man that does not sin; the best of Men sin often.

Rogo 1 Deus venia ob peccatum tuus, qui solus possum ignosco 3 peccator -oris; nullus sum qui non pecco 1; bonus pecco sæpe.

They that conceal their Faults from Men, and put over their Crimes a Covering of Lies, displease God; and add a greater Fault to their own Impieties.

Qui celo 1 culpa suus homo -inis, & in duo 3 crimen -inis n suus tegumentum mendacium, displiceo 2 Deus; & addo 3 culpa magnus impietas -atis f suus. *Christ teacheth Christians Faith, besides Obedience.*

Christus doceo Christianus fides -ei 5, præter obedientia.

Rogandi

Rogandi verba interdum, &c.

After Verbs of asking, the Accusative Case of the Person may be turned into an Ablative with à or ab.

Ask not a Kindness of thine Enemy, least he hurt thee, when thou expectest a Benefit.

Ne peto 3 beneficium ab inimicus tuus, ne noceo 2 tu cum expecto 1 officium.

An indigent Man beggeth a Farthing of a covetous Man; but he hath more need than the poorest Servant.

Indigus vir mendico 1 quadrans -tis ab avarus; sed ille sum optis magis quam servus pauper.

Obs. Those Verbs Passive will have an Accusative Case after them, whose Actives require two Accusatives.

Thou shalt be taught better Manners, who art of saucy Behaviour, which shall not be concealed from the Master.

Tu doceor 2 mos -oris m bonus, qui sum gestus -us m procax -cis, qui non celo 1 magister.

Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

Quodvis verbum admittit, &c.

Rule 1. *All manner of Verbs will have an Ablative Case, without a Preposition, of the Noun that follows them, having the Sign with or by before it in English, and which betoken the Instrument wherewith a Thing is done.*

HE that correcteth his Son with a Rod, doth him Good, and he that reduceth him to Obedience by Arguments, is wise; for if his Judgment be inform'd by Reason, it will be of more Moment, than if the Memory be refreshed with Sripes.

Qui corrigo 3 filius suus viaga, benefacio 3 ille, & qui reduco 3 ille ad obedientia argumentum, sum sapiens; nam si iudicium is informo a 1 ratio -onis f, sum momentum magnus quam si memoria refricor verber -eris.

Learning is to be attain'd by Study, not by Idleness; Sleep will blunt the Edge of Wit; Intermission indeed helpeth the Mind; but Idleness hurteth it.

Doctrina sum assequendus studium, non ignavia; somnus obtundo -tudi -tūsum a 3 acies -ei f ingenium; intermissio -onis equidem juvo juvi jutum a 1 animus -i; sed ignavia noceo -ui -itum 2 is.

Note; *If the Word together may be joyn'd to the English Particle with, without spoiling the Sense, then with denotes Company, and must*

must be made in Latine by cum, with an Ablative Case.

He that walks friendly with his Friend, and yet suddenly stabs him with a Dagger, is a perfidious Wretch, and like the Syrens, who with their sweet Musick allure Men to Destruction.

Qui ambulo 1 amicè cum amicus suus, & tamen repente jugulo 1 ille pugio -onis, sum veterator m perfidus, & similis syren -enis f, qui musica suus dulcisonus allicio 3 homo -inis ad exitium.

A whorish Woman enticeth a foolish Youth with flattering Words, who goeth with her in hopes of Pleasure, and perisheth together with her, and shall be tormented with her, whom he so unlawfully loved, with cruel Tortures.

Mulier -ëris f meretricius allicio -lexi -lectum a 3 juvenis -is c 2 stolidus 3 verbum adulatorius 3, qui abeo -ivi vel -ij -itum 4 una cum ille spes -ei f voluptas -atis, & unà cum is pereo, & afficior cum is, qui tam illicitò diligo -lexi -lectum, cruciatus -ûs m saevus.

Rule 2. Verbs, which have after them a Noun signifying the Cause, Reason or Motive, which hath at or for before it, require such a Noun to be put in the Ablative Case in Latine.

The Master, that beateth his Servant for the sake of his Son, before he hath examined the Matter, is unjust; for while he waxeth pale with Anger against him, whom he punisheth, he is guilty of Rashness.

Herus iste, qui verbero -avi -atum servus gratia filius suus, priusquam examino -avi -atum a 1 rei, sum injustus; dum enim palleſco 3 ira in is, qui punio -ivi -itum a 4, sum reus temeritas -atis f.

Many times they, who are contemned for the Form of their Body, are honoured for the Endowments of their Mind.

Multoties qui contemnō forma -a i corpus -oris n, honoror dos -tis f mens -tis f.

A Man of a true Valour is not much moved at the Rumour of War, but willingly entreth upon it upon just Occasions.

Vir verè magnanimus non admodum moveor rumor -oris bellum, sed promptè suscipio 3 is ob causa justus.

Rule 3. *Verbs will have that Noun to be put into the Ablative Case, that betokens the Manner how, and hath the Sign with before it.*

A small Spark raiseth a great Fire with a strange Increase; it pierceth between the Parts of Matter with wonderful Subtilty.

Scintilla exiguus accendo ignis -is m magnus incrementum mirus; penetro i inter pars -tis materia subtilitas -atis f mirus.

The Doctrine of the Gospel, after the Death of Christ the Author of it, did overspread the World with wonderful Speed; it overcame the Hearts of Men with invincible Force, and with great Success it opposed the heathenish Idols.

Doctrina Evangelium, post mors -tis f Christus Author -oris m is, permano i mundus celeritas -atis f mirus; supero i cor -dis n homo vis -is f invictus, & magnus Successus oppugno i Idolum Ethnicus.

Ablativo causæ & modi Actionis, &c.
Sometimes the Noun betokening the Cause, is put into the Ablative Case with præ.

A Man

A Man, that languisheth with Thirst, will give a Man greater Thanks that giveth him a Draught of Water, than if a Prince gave him a Crown.

Qui languet 2 præ sitis -is, gratia magnus ago ille, qui do 1 haustus -ûs aqua, quàm si Princeps offero irr sui corona.

Quibuslibet verbis, &c.

The English Verbs buy, sell, cost, is worth, &c. require, when made into Latine by their proper Verbs, that the Substantive betokening the Price, Rate or Value, be put into the Ablative Case; and after Verbs of buying, the Person of whom bought, must be the Ablative Case with à or ab, after sell and cost the Dative.

That Merchant will never be rich, that buyeth Wares for an hundred Pounds, and selleth them again for an hundred Pence.

Mercator -oris m ille nunquam ditescit 3, qui emo 3 merx -cis f mina centum, -& revendo -didi dñtum 3 idem eadem idem denarius centum.

This Book is worth seven Groats, but the Bookseller sold it me for eighteen Pence, and told me it cost him fifteen Pence.

Liber hic valeo -ui -itum n drachma -e septem, sed Bibliopola -e m vendo -didi -dñtum 3 ego denarius octodecim, dicoque consto -steti -stñtum 1 sui denarius quindecim.

Vili, paulo, minimo, magno, &c.

Note; The Adjectives of Price and Value vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, are us'd after such Verbs without Substantives.

That

That Man sells his eternal Happiness for very little, who prefers sordid Pleasures before it. Heaven is worth the whole World, but it will cost a Man Pains and Self-denial.

Iste vendo felicitas suus æternus parvus, qui antefero irr 3 voluptas -tis f sordidus ille. Cælum valeo n 2 mundus totus, at consto n 1 homo labor -oris & abnegatio -onis f sui.

Men desire to buy Eternal Glory cheap, that cost our Saviour dear, who purchased it for us with his Blood.

Mortalis & -e volo emo 3 gloria æternus vilis & -e, qui consto servator -oris m multus, quippe qui emo is, ego sanguis -inis proprius.

Excipiuntur hi Genitivi, tanti, &c.

These Genitive Cases of Adjectives tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, &c. are us'd without Substantives for the English Words, so much, how much, thus much, more, less, as much as, how much soever; but if the English be such that a Substantive must be joined, the Ablative must be used according to Rule.

A good Name is a precious Jewel, that is worth so much, that at what Rate soever we purchase it, it is not bought dear.

Fama bonus sum gemma pretiosus, qui valeo 2 tantus, ut quantuscunque paro 1 is, non emo 3 pretium nimius.

A Man given to Vice contracteth to himself many Diseases, the Cure of which costs him more than all his Pleasures can recompence; Health is easily lost, but the Recovery of it is bought of Physicians at a great Rate.

*Vir deditus vitium contraho 3 sui morbus multus, qui remedium consto 1 illic plus quam voluptas -atis
omnis*

omnis possum penſo 1; ſalus facile perdo 3, ſed recuperatio iſtæ emo 3 a medicus plurimus.

Valeo etiam, &c.

Note; That valeo to be worth, iſt ſometimes read with an Accuſative Caſe.

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

Verbs of abounding, filling, loading, emptying, wanting and eaſing, with of, or with after them before a Noun Subſtantive, will have ſuch Nouns to be put in the Ablative Caſe, and the Thing or Perſon filled or emptied, muſt be the Accuſative.

He, that wants Money, iſt accounted a Fool, tho' he be wiſe; and an Aſs laden with Gold iſt prefer'd before the moſt uſeful Beaſt.

Qui indigeo -ui n 2 pecunia, habeo -ui -itum a ſtultus -i, quamvis ſum ſapiens -tis c 3; & aſinus -i onuſtus 3 aurum antefero jumentum utilis & -e.

He, that eaſeth the miſerable of their Burthen, ſhall hear many bleſſing him; fill the Poor with Food, and thou ſhalt never want Treafure.

Qui levo -avi -atum a miſer -era -erum onus -eris n, audio multus benedicens -tis fui; ſaturo -avi -atum pauper -eris panis -is, & nunquam careo -ui -itum n theſaurus.

A Thief robbeth a Traveller of his Money; but at length he depriveth himſelf of Life; for his Villany bringeth him to Shame and Death.

Viator -oris m ſpolio -avi -atum latro -ōnis m pecunia -e; at tandem privo -avi -atum ſui vita; nequitia -e enim iſt adduco -xi -ctum 3 iſt ad dedecus -oris n & nex necis f.

Note; *Verbs of filling or emptying, are sometimes found with a Genitive of the Substantive, which hath of or with before it.*

Note; *Participo, to make Partaker, has an Accusative of the Person, and an Ablative or Genitive of the Thing.*

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

Fungor, fruor, utor, abutor, nitor, lætor, vescor, glorior, and supersedeo, require after them an Ablative Case of the Thing. Communico, dignor and prosequor require an Accusative of the Person, and an Ablative of the Thing; muto an Accusative of the Thing chang'd, and besides that, an Ablative of the Noun that has for before it.

The Scholar, that often seeks to enjoy the Company of wicked Boys, never performeth his Duty. He leaveth off his Care and Diligence, and changeth the Smiles of his Master for Frowns.

Discipulus -i iste, qui sæpe do opera -æ ut fruor fructus v fruitus sum 3 dep consortium -ij malus -a -um, nunquam fungor functus sum dep 3 officium suus. Supersedeo -di -ssum cura atque diligentia, & muto -avi -atum favor -oris magister ruga.

Make use of thy Friend with greatest Caution; trust him not, before thou knowest him well; for many that pretend to be Friends, use Flattery as a Mask to hide their Hearts from Men.

Utor usus sum dep 3 amicus suus cautè adv; ne confido -sus -sum n p ille, antequam novi notum peritus; enim multus qui simulo -avi -atum sui amicus,

cus, utor adulatio -onis f ut larva -æ, qui celo -avi
-atum animus suus homo.

*Boast not of thy Health and Strength too much; but
whilst thou enjoyest them, praise God, and use them well,
lest he deprive thee of them.*

Ne glorior -atus sum dep 1 valetudo inis f prosper
-era -erum & vires -ium nimium; sed dum fruor is,
lando a 1 Deus, utorque is benè, ne Deus privo a 1
tu ille.

Mereor cum adverbii bene, &c.

*Of after mereor, if an Adverb come after
the English Word deserve, is made by the
Preposition de with an Ablative Case.*

*An industrious and faithful School-master deserveth
well of his Country; for he teacheth his Scholars to obey
their King, and to deserve as well as may be of the Com-
monwealth.*

Ludimagister sedulus & fidus mereor 2 bene de
patria suus, doceo 2 enim discipulus obtempero 1
rex -gis m suus, & mereor quàm optimè de respub-
lica.

*Note; If no Adverb come after mereor, but
some other Word with of, you must make à
or ab for of.*

*Over-fond Parents oftentimes ruin their Children by
their foolish Indulgence, and therefore deserve no Thanks
at all of them.*

Parens -tis nimis indulgens -tis, sæpe perdo 3 liberi
pl m indulgentia suus stolidus, & proinde non omni-
no mereor 2 gratia ab ille.

Quædam

Quædam accipiendi, &c.

Of after a Verb, must always be made by an Ablative Case, except the Verb belong to that Rule, Verba accusandi, damnandi, &c. and sometimes it must be made in Latine, by de, ex, à or ab, even after these.

A wise Man does not scorn to take Advice of those, than whom he is wiser by much; he heareth what they can say, and practiseth that, which he thinketh most profitable to his Business.

Sapiens non recuso 1 accipio 3 consilium ab ille, qui ipse sum sapiens -tis multo; audio 4 quid possum dico 3, & sequor 3 qui puto 1 utilis ad negotium suus.

A good Man learneth Good of all with whom he converseth; of the Wicked he learneth the Odiousness of Sin, and of good Men he learneth Virtue; for he observeth how greatly Vice deformeth the one, and how lovely Virtue appeareth in the other.

Bonus disco 3 bonum ab omnis, qui cum versor 1; à scelestus disco 3 odium peccatum, & ex bonus disco virtus -utis f; nam observo 1 quantopere vitium deformat 1 ille, & quam amabilis virtus appareo 2 in hic.

Note; When of is the same with concerning, it must be render'd by the Preposition de.

A wise Man heareth many Things of other Men, but he believeth not Report, which is a Lyar; he usually thinketh best of other Men, and worst of himself.

Sapiens audio 4 multus de aliis, sed non credo 3 fama, qui sum mendax; ferè sentio 4 optimè de aliis, pessimè de sui.

Among

Among Fools we many times hear a long Discourse of the most trifling Affairs; for a long Talk about Nothing is pleasing to a silly Mind, but for the most part a wise Man's Words are of weighty Affairs.

Inter stultus sæpe audio 4 colloquium longum de res 5 maximè nugatorius; colloquium enim prolixus de nihilum sum gratus mens -tis f insulsus, sed sermo -nis 3 sapiens -tis sum ex pars magnus de res gravis.

Verbis quæ vim comparationis, &c.

Verbs that betoken comparing and exceeding, require an Ablative Case of the Noun, which signifies the Measures by how much, or the Thing wherein.

Hard Labour is by many Degrees better than Sloth; for the one enfeebleth the Strength of the Body and Perception of the Mind, and the other is wholesome for both.

Labor -oris m strenuus 3 supero -avi -atum pigritia gradus -ûs m multus; hic enim debilito -avi -atum a vires -ium corpus & acumen -inis n mens -tis f; sed ille sum saluber -bris & -e uterque utraque utrumque.

That Man is honestly ambitious, that labours to excel all his Equals in Wisdom and Virtue.

Ille sum honestè ambiciosus, qui enitor i præsto i æqualis suis omnis sapientia & virtus.

Quibuscumque verbis additur, &c.

When a Noun or Pronoun Substantive is join'd to a Participle, (or with another Substantive before which being is express'd or understood) and has no other Word whereof it can be govern'd, it must be put in the Ablative Case, which

which because it depends on no other Rule, is call'd the Ablative Absolute.

Death approaching, the Soul which did not before believe the Word of God concerning Eternity, sees future Things with much Perspicuity; and Conscience accusing, Men condemn themselves, and foreseeing Hell, that God threatned them with, they tremble.

Mors -tis appropinquans -tis, anima, qui non ante credo 3 verbum Deus de æternitas -atis, video 2 futurum perspicuitas -atis f. multus; & conscientia accusans -tis, vir damno 1 sui, & prævisus infernum, qui Deus minor 1 ille, tremo 3.

God being Teacher, Men will learn, because nothing can resist his Power.

Deus doctor -oris homo disco 3, nihil enim possum resisto 3 potentia is.

Note; *When any of these Words, viz. dum, quum, quando, quanquam, si, come before a Substantive that is the Nominative Case to the Verb, that Nominative may sometimes more elegantly be chang'd into an Ablative Case, and the Participle made to agree with it instead of the Verb.*

When a just God punisheth, the World trembleth; but some Men are of so obstinate Minds, that nothing will move them, tho' God bestow all Mercies upon them.

Deus justus puniens -tis, mundus tremo 3; sed nonnullus sum animus tam contumax -acis, ut nihil possum moveo 2 ille, Deus etiam dans -tis beneficium omnis 2 ille.

When God calleth, Men do not answer him; and therefore when they cry unto him, he will not hear.

Deus vocans -tis, homo non respondeo 2 ille; proinde ille vociferans -tis, non audio.

Verbis quibusdam, &c.

The Word signifying the Part affected, whether of Body or Mind, is to be put in the Ablative Case.

A Person of an ingenuous Temper is troubled in Mind, when he hath provoked his Friends to Anger, and desires nothing more than the Recovery of their Favour.

Homo indoles -is f ingenuus turbo -avi -atum a animas, cum irrito -avi -atum a amicus suus, & cupio 3 nihil ardentem, quam ut restituo -ui -utum a 3 in gratia is.

Passivis additur ablativus, &c.

Nouns which betoken the Doer must be made after Verbs Passive in the Ablative Case, with à or ab (which Prepositions answer to the Signs of or by) and sometimes in the Dative.

He, who is of a courteous Behaviour, is beloved of all; but he, that is of clownish Manners, is esteemed by none.

Qui sum gestus -ûs m comis & -e, amo ab omnis; sed qui sum mos -oris m rusticus, æstimo 1 à nullus.

The Hearts of all Men are full of Deceit; none knows himself enough: Men's Thoughts are thorough'y known by God, who made the Heart: The most hidden Things shall hereafter be laid open by him, that seeth all Things.

Cor n omnis sum plenus fraus -dis; nemo cognosco 3 sui satis: Cogitatio -onis f homo penitus cognosco 3 à Deus, qui creo -avi -atum a cor; abditus posthac patefio irr ab ille, qui video 2 omnis.

Quorum participia frequentius dativis, &c.

The Participles of Verbs Passive will rather have after them a Dative Case of the Doer, than an Ablative with a Preposition.

The

The News of his Son's Death being heard by the Philosopher, when his sudden Lamentation was expected by his Friends, he only said, I knew that I begat Tim Mortal. He did not presently become pale or languid with Grief, nor faint in his Mind; but seem'd a Man of an immoveable Courage.

Fama mors -tis filius suus auditus Philosophus, cum lamentatio f is subitus expecto 1 ab amicus suus, tantummodo dico 3, scio 4 ego gigno genui genitum 3 ille mortalis. Non illico palleo 3, vel languesco 3 dolor, nec despondeo -di -sum animus, sed videor 2 animus immotus.

Vapulo, vaneō, &c.

Exulo, fio, liceo, vaneō, vapulo, are called Neuter Passives, and have the same Cases after them that Passives have, viz. An Ablative Case of the Doer or Sufferer with à or ab.

Mark Tully Cicero, the famous Roman Orator, was banish'd by Clodius; but the Memory of his excellent Virtue remained among the Citizens of Rome; for being recall'd from his Exile, he was called a Father of his Country, which Title properly belongeth to Kings.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, Orator ille Romanus ce-leber, exulo 1 à Clodius; sed memoria virtus -utis f is eximius supersto inter civis -is Romanus; nam revocatus ab exilium suus, vocor 1 pater patria, qui titulus competo 3 rex solus.

The Boy is deservedly beaten by his Master, who whilst he readeth many learned Authors, from whom he may learn Eloquence, Elegancy and Morality, yet he only readeth, and remembreth Nothing.

Puer meritò vapulo à magister suus, qui dum lego 3 author -cris m multus doctus, a qui possum disco 3 eloquentia, elegantia & morum rectitudo -inis f, tamen lego 3 solummodo, & reminiscor 3 nihil.

Quibusdam tum verbis tum, &c.

Obs. 1. Such English Verbs, as have the Sign to before them, after another Verb or Adjective, must be render'd in Latine by the Infinitive Mood.

The Scholars that desire to learn and to be wise, are not content with one Reading, but read over again those Things, that are for their Instruction.

Discipulus ille, qui cupio 3 disco 3 & sapio 3 non sum contentus lectio -onis unus, sed relego 3 is qui facio 3 ad instructio -onis suus.

Obs. 2. When two Verbs come together without a Nominative Case between them, though the latter has not the Sign to before it, yet it must be the Infinitive Mood.

A dutiful Son dares not disobey his Parents, tho' they be indulgent to him: He will not hearken unto the evil Counsel of wicked Boys, but rather lose their Company, and be dispis'd by them, because of his Obedience.

Filius pius non audeo 2 repugno 1 parens -tis suus, quamvis sum indulgens ille: non ausculto 1 consilium malus puer pravus, sed malo irr perdo 2 consortium is, & contemnor ab iste propter obedientia.

Who can compare any Thing with Learning? It is far more excellent than Wealth and Honour; for all Substance being taken away, Learning remains. Violence cannot despoil us of it.

Quis possum comparo 1 aliquid doctrina? Sum multo præstans -tis c 3 opes pl & honor -oris 3; nam facultates 3 pl omnis ablatus, doctrina maneo. Violentia non possum spolio 1 ego is.

Obs. 3.

Obs. 3. When two Verbs come together in English, and nothing but a Nominative Case between them, the Nominative Case may be turn'd into the Accusative, and the Verb that seems to be the Indicative, may be turn'd into the Infinitive in Latine.

When Alexander the Great, after his Evening's Debauch, had called to Mind, that he himself had killed his dear Friend Clitus, he would have stabb'd himself; but some of his Soldiers knew he designed to mischief himself, and prevented him.

Cum Alexander ille magnus, post poculum nocturnus suus, revoco 1 in animus fui trucidō 1 Clitus amicus suus charus, volo jugulo 1 fui; sed aliquis ex miles -itis m scio 4 is statuo 3 infero irr manus fui, & impedio 4 ille.

Historians tell us, Aristides left not (when he died) Money enough for the Charges of his Funeral; they say that the publick Treasury supplied the greatest Part.

Historicus dico 3 nos Aristides -is non relinquo -liqui -lictum 3 (cum obo 4) pecunia sufficiens -tis impensa 1 funus -eris suus; dico fiscus publicus supedito 1 pars -tis f magnus.

But if quod be expressed in the Latine, for the Conjunction understood, the Nominative Case, and the Indicative or Subjunctive must remain to come after quod.

Obs. 4. When in the English the Conjunction that is express'd, and quod should be made for it in the Latine, yet quod may more elegantly be left out, and the Nominative made

an Accusative, and the Verb by the Infinitive Mood.

He is a Fool, that believeth, that the Report, that he heard from a Lyar, is true; a wise Man never trusteth him, that once deceiveth him.

Stultus sum, qui credo 3 fama -æ verus sum, qui audio 4 a mendax -acis; sapiens nunquam credo ille, qui semel fallo 3.

He, that knows his Companion is deceitful, and yet trusts him, tells the World, that himself has lost his Reason.

Qui scio 4 socius sum fallax -acis, & tamen fido 3 ille, in vulgus indico -as -avi, sui perdo -didi -ditum 3 ratio -onis suus.

That Scholar is of a generous Spirit, who, when he heard that his Master prais'd him, us'd his utmost Endeavours, that he might not be unworthy of his Commendation.

Discipulus ille sum animus generosus, qui cum audio 4 Præceptor -oris in suis laudo 1 is, conor -atus sum dep pro vires pl ut mereor 2 laus -dis ipse.

When a wise Man hears, that himself is blamed, he enquires, who blames him; and if he hears, that the wicked Men blame him, and that justly, he takes Care for the future: but if he understands, that good Men accuse him, he accuses himself by their Testimony.

Cum sapiens audio 3 sui culpo 1, inquiero 3 quis culpo 1 sui; & si invenio 4 impius accuso 1 sui, idque iuste, caveo 2 in futurum; sed si intelligo 3 bonus accuso 1, accuso sui ipse testimonium ille.

Obs. 5. To be, the English Sign of an Infinitive Mood Passive, when it comes next after a Verb betokening Motion, must be made by the Subjunctive Mood, with the Conjunction ut, and not by the Infinitive Passive.

Tho' Boys come to School to be instructed, yet they are such Enemies to themselves, that they do not use their Time rightly, but act as if they thought their Time a Thing of no Value.

Quamvis puer eo 4. ad schola ut instituo 3, tamen sum adeo inimicus sui, ut non utor 3 Tempus -oris n rectè, sed ago 3 quasi tempus pro nihilum æstimandus sum.

He, that hasteth to be honoured, is deservedly wise; but he that runneth with all speed in the Paths of Vice, hasteth to destroy himself, and his Honour, and is deservedly called a Fool.

Qui festino 1 ut honoro 1, sum meritò sapiens; sed qui curro 3 quàm celerrime in callis -is vitium, propero 1 ut destruo 3 sui, & honor -oris m suus, & merito voco 1 stultus.

Obs. 6. The English of the Infinitive Mood
Active, when it comes after the English of any Tense of the Verb sum, must be made by a Participle of the Futur in rus, and not by the Latine Infinitive.

When thou art to chuse Companions for thy self, chuse those that are wiser than thy self, of whom thou mayst learn Something; he that, when he is to go into Company, resolves to learn Good of all, with whom he converseth, is like the Bee, which when it is to perform its wonted Task, gathereth Honey every where.

Eligo -legi -lectum socius tu, eligo ille qui sum sapiens tu ipse, ex qui possum disco 3 nonnihil; ille, qui in eo 4 consortium, statuo 3 disco 3 bonum ex omnis, qui cum verbor 1, sum similis apibus -is, qui perago -egi -actum pensum suus solitus, colligo 3 mel -lis n ubique.

If thou converse with those that are more honourable than thy self, thou shalt gain Honour; but if with those
that

that are much greater than thy self, they will be Lords, not Friends; and will despise thee, when thou art to undergo Misfortune.

Si verſor 1 cum ille, qui ſum honeſtus tu ipſe, aſſequor 3 honor -oris; ſed ſi cum ille, qui ſum magnus, ſum multò ſuperior, non amicus; & contemno 3 tu, cùm ſum ſubeo -ivi -itum infortunium.

Obſ. 7. *The English of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive, when it comes after any Tense of the Verb ſum, muſt be render'd by the Participle of the Future in dus, with ſum, and never by the Infinitive in Latine.*

God's Goodneſs is to be prais'd, and his Kindneſs admired, who beſtows ſo many Kindneſſes upon us, and gives us Rain and fruitful Seasons.

Bonitas -atis Deus ſum laudo 1, & benignitas is ſum admiror 1, qui dono tot beneficium nos, & do 1 nos pluvia & tempeſtas -atis f frugiferus.

As they are to be blam'd, that are over prodigal, ſo they are to be deſpis'd, that are covetous. Riches are Treasures lent to Men by God, which are to be us'd as he pleaſes, and are not to be laid out without his Leave, nor to be detained, when he demandeth them.

Ut ille ſum culpo 1, qui ſum nimis prodigus, ita ille ſum contemno 3, qui ſum avarus. Divitiæ ſum theſaurus commodatus homo à Deus, qui ſum utor 3, is arbitratus -ûs 4, & non impendo 3 abſque venia is, nec detineo 2, cum ille poſtulo 1.

Obſ. 8. *The English of the Infinitive Mood Active, ſignifying to the end, that, or that might, may be made either by the Subjunctive Mood with ut, the Gerund in dum, or elſe by a Relative.*

That King, that hireth Soldiers to fight his Battles, buyeth Enemies to destroy himself; for those, that for the sake of Money will revenge any Quarrel, are dangerous to those, to whom they seem Friends, and whose Cause they pretend to defend; because more Money will buy their Help from their former Masters, and the richer Prince will always have them.

Rex, qui conduco 3 miles -itis, qui dimico 1 prælium suus, emo 3 hostis ad perdo 3 sui; ille enim, qui gratia nummus ulciscor 3 lis -itis quivis, sum perniciosus ille, qui videor amicus, & qui causa simulo 1 sui defendo 3; plus enim nummus emo 3 auxilium is adversus dominus prior, & princeps -ipsis c d ditior semper habeo 2 is.

He, that buyeth Books only to lay them up in his Closet, and not to read them, is like those, that buy fine Cloaths to lock them up in a Chest, and not to wear them.

Qui emo 3 liber ut repono 3 ille in musæum suus, & non ut lego 3, sum similis ille, qui emo 3 vestis -is f elegans -tis, ut repono 3 ille in arca, & non ut induo 3.

Obs. 9. *When the English Infinitive Mood Active comes after Adjectives betokening Fitness or Worthiness, &c. it must be rendered in Latine by the Subjunctive Mood, with the Relative qui.*

He that liveth only to himself, and not to God, nor to his Friend, is unworthy to live.

Qui solum vivo 3 sui, non Deus, neque amicus, sum indignus qui vivo.

Those Men are unfit to have the Name of Friends, who search out the Estate of other Men, not to help them, but to hurt them.

Non sum dignus qui voco 1 amicus, qui rimor -atus sum dep fors -tis alius, non ut opitutor 1 is, sed ut noceo 2.

Those

Those, that use not what God hath given them, are worthy to lose it. God gives Men Riches, that they may serve him wth them; and they that abuse them, are unfit to enjoy them.

Qui non utor 3 donum Deus, sum dignus, qui perdo 3 is. Deus do divitiæ homo, ut servio -vi -tum n 4 ipse is; & qui abutor -usus sum 3 ille, sum ineptus qui fruor dep 3.

Obs. 10. When the English Infinitive Mood Active comes after any Tense of the Verb sum, and Property or Duty is signify'd, the Word, that seems to be the Nominative Case to sum, must be the Genitive, or it may be made by oportet, debeo, &c.

The Master is to take Care, that the Scholars learn their Lessons, while they are at School; and 'tis the Duty of Parents to look to it, that they be obedient in the Master's Absence.

Sum Magister curo 1, ut discipulus disco 3 lectio -onis f suus, dum sum in schola; & sum parens -tis curo, ut sum morigerus præceptor absens c 3.

All Men are to avoid rash Speaking. They, that speak without Care, often remember their own Words with Sorrow afterwards. Those that expect Peace and Safety, are to restrain Their Tongues with a Bridle.

Oportet -uit imp omnis vito -avi -atum sermo -onis temerarius 3. Qui loquor dep 3 inconsultè, sæpe recordor -atus sum dep sermo -onis suus cum dolor -aris m postea. Qui expecto -avi -atum pax -paxis f & salus -utis f, debeo -ui -itum cohibeo -ui -itum a lingua suus frænum.

Ponuntur interdum, &c.

The Infinitive Mood is often set alone, when its Dependance is upon some other Verb understood,

stood, as cœpit, decet, oportet, and the like.

Ah! That so weighty a Matter should be managed so carelessly.

Ah! Res tantus tam negligenter ago.

That you, my intimate Friend, should say such a Thing! What may not be expected from a professed Enemy?

Tu amicus familiaris, dico iste! Quid non expecto ab hostis professus?

Then being encouraged with much Wine, we had merry Talk and much Dancing.

Tunc animatus vinum multus, confero sermo hilaris & alacriter salto 1.

The Construction of Gerunds.

Gerundia sive Gerundivæ, &c.

Gerunds and Supines will govern such Cases, as the Verbs they come of.

Gerundia in -di, &c.

When a Verbal in -ing with the Sign of before it, or the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, comes after a Noun Substantive or Adjective, which requires a Genitive Case, it must be made by the Gerund in -di.

A LAS! How often do foolish Sinners neglect the Means of turning to God, till Time is past; and when their Wishes are in vain, and Death approaches, they then desire Opportunity to amend their Lives, and after they have for many Years abused Divine Providence, they afterwards beg time to repent.

Ah! Quoties peccator -oris in stolidus negligo medium 3 resipisco 3, usquedum tempus n sum præteritus;

rius; & cum votum sum vanus, mors -tis appropinquo -as -avi, tunc cupio 3 opportunitas -atis corrigo 3 vita suus, & postquam per annus multus abutor 3 patientia divinus, postea rogo 1 spatium pœniteo.

A Christian, who hath stedfast Hope to live for ever, is not angry at Divine Providence, when it commands him to go hence, because he is sure to see Good.

Christianus, qui habeo 2 spes 5 firmus vivo 3 in æternus, non irascor 3 providentia divinus, cum jubeo 2 ille abeo 4 hinc, quia sum certus video 2 Deus.

A Desire to die is blameable, when it proceeds only from Impatience by Reason of Trouble; but he that is desirous to live, when his Death would be more honourable to God and Religion, wants Christian Courage.

Cupido morior 4 sum culpabilis, cum provenio 4 solum ab impatientia ob molestia; sed qui sum cupidus vivo 3, cum mors -f sum magis in honor -oris 3 in Deus & Religio -onis, careo 2 fortitudo -inis f Christianus.

The Devil has many Ways to deceive poor Mortals; Time and Experience have made him skilful to beguile, but he flyeth from those that resist him, the Strength of God assisting.

Diabolus habeo 2 multus modus decipio 3 mortalis -is miser; tempus & experientia reddo -didi 3 is peritus fraudo 1, sed aufugio 3 ab ille, qui resisto 3, is potentia Deus adjuvans.

He, who is greedy to heap up Riches to himself, nor cares by what unjust Arts or Means he gets them; treasures up Cause for Repentance.

Qui sum avidus accumulo 1 divitiæ 1 pl sui ipse, nec curo 1 quis iniquus ars -tis f vel methodus f obtineo 2 is, repono 3 causa pœnitentia.

He, who is skilful in cheating others, hath learn'd a base Art, and Fools are wiser than such Politicians. They that only invent Knacks of deceiving, are full of Craft, but void of Wisdom.

Qui sum gnarus fallo 3 alius, disco didici 3 ars turpis & -e, & Idiota sum sapiens -tis 3 Politicus hic. Qui solum excogito -avi -atum a ars -tis decipio 3, sum plenus astutia -e, sed inanis & -e sapientia.

Gerundia in -do, &c.

When the English Participle in -ing comes after a Preposition, a Verb, or an Adjective, that governs an Ablative Case, that Word, that seems to be the Participle, must be made by the Gerund in -do, with a Preposition, except after an Adjective, or Verb having of, with or by, after them, and then it must be without a Preposition.

That Boy, that is soon weary of attending to the Minister's Preaching, or tired with kneeling while he prayeth, is lazy and wicked, and loves not the Worship of God, but has his Mind busied about playing, whilst he seems to serve God.

Puer iste, qui citò defessus sum attendo 3 concio -onis f sacer -cra -crum, lassus ve genu flecto 1 dum precor 1, ignavus sum & impius, nec amo cultus -ûs divinus, sed habeo animus suus 3 occupatus in ludus dum videor servio 4 Deus.

Idle and naughty Boys endeavour to allure diligent Boys from studying, but they hearken not to their Temptations; for no Good is gotten by neglecting their Studies, and playing.

Puer ignavus & nequam do opera, ut allicio -lexi -lectum a 3 sedulus a studium, sed hic non ausculto tentatio -onis f is; enim nihil bonus provenio -veni -ventum n a studium negligo -lexi -lectum a 3 & ludo -si -sum 3.

Scholars may learn by teaching one another; for they fasten the Things they have formerly learned more steadfastly in their Memories, by repeating them over.

Discipulus possum disco 3 doceo 3 sui invicem; infigo -xi -xum 3 enim qui olim disco altè memoria -a, repeto -ivi -itum a 3.

Amongst Boys, as well as amongst Men, some are obstinate in offending, while others wisely learn Prudence from observing the Punishment of others.

Inter puer, æque adv ac inter vir, alius sum contumax delinquo, dum alius sapienter disco prudentia observo -avi -atum a pœna alius.

Gerundia in -dum, &c.

If the English Infinitive Mood Active come after a Noun Adjective, which Adjective governs an Accusative Case with the Preposition ad, such Infinitive Mood must be render'd in Latine by the Gerund in -dum with ad.

Many are ready to ask, how you do, who are not forward to help on your Welfare: But a true Friend will pity you, and will be ready to use his utmost Endeavours to free you from Trouble.

Multus sum promptus ad rogo quomodo valeo -ui -itum n 2, qui non sum promptus ad promoveo -vi -tum salus -utis f tuus: Sed amicus verus misereor -fertus sum dep 2 tu, & sum paratus ad conor pro virilis ut expedio -ivi -itum a 4 tu è molestia.

Give thy Friend Counsel with the greatest Caution when he asks it of thee, lest thou do him Hurt, and he accuse thee of Enmity. Rash Counsel is unprofitable to him that giveth it, and hurtful to him that receiveth it; therefore be ready to hear, careful to contrive, but slow to speak.

Consulo 3 amicus tuus cautio -onis f summus cum consulo tu, ne noceo 2 ille & accuso tu inimicitia. Consilium temerarius sum inutilis 2 ille, qui do 1, & noxius ille, qui recipio 3; igitur sum paratus ad audio, sedulus ad excogito 1, & tardus ad loquor 3.

It is hard to move him, that is accustomed to do Evil; Custom is a second Nature.

Difficilis sum moveo 2 ille, qui sum assuetus ad malefacio 3; altera natura sum consuetudi -inis f.

When Boys are sent to School to get Learning, they contrive Methods to avoid saying their Lessons, by which Means it comes to pass that they are still Blockheads.

Cum puer mitto 3 ad Schola ad acquiro 3 doctrina, excogito 1 methodus evito 1 repetitio -onis lectio -onis f suus, ex qui fio, ut sum adhuc hebes -ētis.

Tho' they go to School to be instructed in Science, they are glad if the Master forget to call them; and when they are to give an Account of their Authors, their Brains are ready to invent Lies, and to impose upon the Master by fair Promises.

Quamvis eo 4 ad Schola ut instituo 3 scientia, gaudeo 2 si magister obliviscor 3 evoco ille; & cum sum reddo 3 ratio -onis f author -oris suus, cerebrum is sum paratus ad excogito 1 mendacium, & ad do verbum magister promissio -onis blandus 3.

When the English of a Participle of the present Tense comes after the English of any Preposition governing an Accusative Case, the Latine of it must be the Gerund in -dum, with the proper Preposition set before it.

The Scholar, who is chastis'd because of Truanting, has no Reason to accuse his Master of Severity, but ought rather

ther to blame his own Idleness, and resolve (God helping) to be more diligent for the Future.

Discipulus, qui castigo 1 obcesso 1, non habeo 2 causa accuso 1 Præceptor severitas -atis, sed debeo 2 potius culpo 1 ignavia suus, & statuo 3 (Deus adjuvans) sum diligens in faturus.

At saying Lessons, ether Boys ought not to speak, but those that are saying only; at eating Boys ought to sit still and not to talk.

Inter reddo lectio -onis non oportet puer alius loquor, sed reddens solum, inter edo irr oportet puer quiete sedeo 2 & taceo -ui -itum 2.

Cum significatur, &c.

This English Word must, is made into Latine by quite omitting any particular Latine for must, but turning the Verb following must into a Gerund in -dum without a Preposition, and turning the Nominative Case before the Verb, into the Dative, and setting the Verb est impersonally after the Gerund.

They must strive with their utmost Might, that desire to become learned.

Niter 3 sum ille pro virilis, qui cupio 3 fio -n p doctus.

That Soldier that beareth a Mind enflam'd with Desire to conquer his Enemy, must fight valiantly.

Dimico 1 sum fortiter miles -itis in ille, qui sum mens -tis f incensus cupido -inis vinco 3 hostis suus.

Excep. But if must stands before a Verb Irregular, or a Verb Passive, that hath no Gerunds, then must is to be made by oportet, and an Infinitive Mood after it, and

the Word that seemeth to be the Nominative Case, must be the Accusative; and sometimes it is rendered by the Participle in -dus.

Children must be obedient to their Parents, because not only Nature requires it, but God hath commanded it: Children that grieve their Parents, provoke God to deny them that length of Life he hath promis'd to the Dutiful.

Oportet liberi pl obtempero 1 parens -tis suus, quia non modò natura posco 3, sed Deus jubeo -ssit 2: Liberi, qui ango 3 parens suus, provoco 1 Deus ad denego 1 ille longitudo -inis fille vita, qui promitto -si 3 morigerus.

In loving God we must not neglect our Neighbour; the Observation of the second Table of the Decalogue, must be joined to the keeping of the first.

In amo Deus proximus noster non sum negligo 3; observatio -onis f tabula secundus 3 Decalogus -i, sum adjungo 3 cura noster observo 1 primus.

Zeal is a Fire, whose Flame proceedeth from Love; but it must be confined within the Bounds of Truth.

Zelus sum ignis, qui flamma provenio 4 ab amor -oris, sed coerceo 2 sum intra terminus veritas -atis.

Vertuntur Gerundij, &c.

Sometimes the English Participle, that ought to be rendered by the Gerund according to the former Rules, is otherwise made in Latine, by turning that Word which should be a Gerund, into a Gerundive Adjective in -dus, which Adjective must agree with the Substantive next following, in the Case of the Gerund.

A Desire of excellling all others in Virtue and Learning, is a commendable Ambition; and a Delight in obtaining Praise is worthy Encouragement; but he is a wicked Man, that applies his Thoughts only to Out-doing the worst in Villany.

Cupido præsto i alius virtus omnis & doctrina, sum ambitio -onis f laudabilis; & delectatio in obtinco 2 laus -dis f sum dignus incitamentum; sed iste sum scelestus, qui applico i cogitatio -onis f suus solummodò ad supero i malus nequitia.

Additional Observations of Verbals in -ing.

1. *An English Verbal or Participle in -ing must be rendered by a Noun S substantive, when it hath a, an, or the before it, and of after it, or when it immediately follows an Adjective agreeing with it.*

THE taking away of Temporal Riches sometimes tendeth to the Encreasing of Spiritual Wealth; and the Impoverishing of the Body, is many times the Enriching of the Soul: A frequent Thinking on these Things may mitigate the grieving of Persons in Trouble.

Ablatio divitiarum i pl temporalis aliquando facio 3 ad augmentum facultates pl spiritualis, & depauperatio corpus -oris sum multoties locupletatio anima: Cogitatio f frequens de hic res possum mitigo i dolor -oris moestus.

Obs. 2. *When the Participle in -ing comes after am, is, art, was, were, or any Passive Sign, it must be rendered in Latine by the Verb Active, and put into that Tense, Number, and Person that the Passive Signs betoken.*

A diligent Scholar is always learning, not only while the Master is instructing, but also whilst other Boys are playing; he readeth such Books as promote his Learning, but alloweth himself moderate Recreation and sufficient Rest, because they conduce to Health, and the sharpening of his Wit.

Discipulus sedulus semper disco 3, non solum dum Præceptor lego 3, sed etiam dum puer alius ludo 3; lego 3 liber talis, qualis promoveo 3 eruditio -onis f suus, sed concedo 3 sui recreatio -onis f moderatus & quies -etis f sufficiens -tis, quia conduco 3 ad salutis -utis f & facio 3 ad acuo 3 ingenium.

Apelles the excellent Painter was daily drawing some excellent Picture with wonderful Art; no Day pass'd without some Line.

Apelles pictor m ille præclarus quotidie delineo 2 pictura aliquis præstans -tis ars -tis f mirus; dies nullus prætereo 4 absque linea aliquis.

Those careless Persons, who make not good Use of their Time in the Beginning of their Lives, will be perpetually lamenting their own Negligence afterward, and they will be hourly condemning their own Folly.

Ille remissus, qui non bene utitur 3 tempus -oris n suus in principium vita, perpetuo desleo 1 negligentia suus postea; & in hora damno 1 stultitia suus.

Obs. 3. *When the Participle in -ing comes after from, or lest that, it may be elegantly rendered by the Subjunctive Mood with ne.*

The watchful Providence of God keeps us from perishing; and the Grace of God keeps us from sinning; the Death and Righteousness of Christ have redeem'd us from eternally dying, and the Goodness of God preserveth us from suffering Afflictions, and God's Power assisteth us in acting those Things which please him.

Providentia vigilans Deus præservo 1 nos ne pereo 4; gratia Deus inhihero 2 nos ne pecco 1; mors & justitia Christus redimo -emi 3 nos, ne morior 3 in æternus, & bonitas Deus præservo nos, ne patior afflictio -onis, & potentia Deus adjuvo 1 nos in ago 3 is, qui placeo 2 ille.

Obs. 4. When the Participle in -ing comes after a Verb importing to cease, leave, or give over, it is to be render'd by the Infinitive Mood of its proper Verb.

A wise Man never leaves learning that which is good, whilst he lives in this World; for he that hath the most Wisdom, needs more Knowledge.

Sapiens nunquam desisto 3 disco 3, qui sum bonus, dum fruor 3 hæc lux -cis; ille enim, qui habeo 2 multus sapientia, indigeo scientia magnus.

Constancy and Stedfastness in acting generous Things, are Tokens of a noble Mind; but he that leaves acting laudable Things, and degenerates into Vice, was never truly good.

Constantia & firmitas in ago 3 generosus, sum signum animus nobilis; sed qui desino 3 ago 3 laudabilis, & degenero 1 in vitium, nunquam sum revera bonus.

Obs. 5. When the English Participle having stands next before another Participle, coming from a Verb Deponent, it is not to be render'd by any particular Latine Word, but is only,

only a Sign that the following English must be made in Latine by the Participle of the Preter Tense of the Verb Deponent.

A Noble-Man, who is courteous to his Inferiors, is honoured more than him, who scorns either to speak to them, or hear the Requests of those, who having relyed upon his Goodness, have often entreated him.

Nobilis, qui sum comis erga inferiores pl honoro præ ille, qui dedignor 1 alloquor 3 vel audio 4 petitio -onis f; qui innitor -nixus sum dep 3 bonitas -atis is sæpe supplico 1 ille.

Poor Men having gotten Riches grow proud, and despise their Equals, and are of more scornful Behaviour than those that are sprung of a noble Race.

Pauper -eris adeptus divitiæ insolesco 3 & temno 3 æqualis suis, & sum gestus -ûs m magis fastidiosus, quam qui sum ortus stirps -is f nobilis.

Obs. 6. When having comes before a Participle of a Verb Active, and having been before a Passive, if the thing spoken of be now doing, or will be done hereafter, it must be made in Latine by the Preterperfect Tense; but if the Thing spoken of be past, by the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood with cum.

Subjects are to pray for the Lives and Prosperity of Governours, and having gotten a generous and good Prince, they are to bless God who gave them him, and to defend him. They that fear God, honour the King, and having obey'd him in Peace, hazard their Lives for him in War.

Sum subditus oro 1 pro vita & res prosper gubernator -oris m suis, & cum nanciscor -nactus sum princeps.

ceps -ipis c 2 generosus & bonus, oportet ille benedico 3 Deus, qui do 1 ille is, & defendo 3 ille: Qui timco 2 Deus, honoro 1 rex -gis, & cum obtempero 1 ille in pax -acis f, infero 3 sui in discrimen -inis n vita gratia is in bellum.

Those indeed were the bravest Generals, who having conquer'd Kingdoms, did not use Cruelty to the Conquered, but spared the Inhabitants, and granted them large Privileges. Their Clemency did not hinder, but help'd on their Victories, and made many submit to that Power, from which they might expect Lenity.

Ille quidem sum Dux m generosus, qui cum supero 1 regnum, non utor 3 crudelitas -atis f erga victus, sed parco 3 incola & concedo 3 ille privilegium magnus. Clementia ille non impedio 4 sed promoveo 2 victoria, & efficio ut multus submitto 3 -misi potentia ille, à qui expecto lenitas -atis f.

The Construction of Supines.

Prius Supinum, &c.

1. *The English Infinitive Mood Active, coming after another Verb betokening Motion, as going, coming, &c. must be made by the first Supine of the Latine Verb, and not by the Infinitive Mood.*

BOYS go to Church to hear Sermons, but they do not attend diligently to the Minister preaching. For the they are sent to Church to get Spiritual Knowledge, they hear serious Things without Attention, they sit talking of Play, and neglect the Things that concern their everlasting Welfare.

Puer eo ad Templum audio 4 concio -onis, sed non diligenter attendo 3 Minister -stri concionans. Quam-

Quamvis enim ad Templum mitto 3 acquiro -*sui* -*situm* cognitio spiritualis, audio serius absque attentio -*onis*, sedeo 2 garriens de ludus, & negligo is 3 qui spectro 1 ad salus æternus.

Ovid tells us, that the young Roman Gentlewomen went to the Theatre to see the young Men, to shew their fine Cloaths, and to get themselves Sweet-hearts.

Ovidius dico ego, mulier junior Romanus eo ad Theatrum video adolescens -*tis*, ostendo 3 -*di* -*sum* vestis suus elegans -*tis*, & paro 1 sui procus.

2. When the English of the Participle in -ing comes after a Verb of Motion, and has a before it, it is also to be made by the first Supine.

The Man that goes a Hawking, Hunting or Visiting his Friends, when his necessary Occasions call for his Presence and Care elsewhere, prefers his Recreation before his Business, and the Society of his Friend before his own Profit.

Qui eo aucupor -*atus* sum, venor -*atus* sum, vel viso -*si* -*sum* 3 amicus suus, cum negotium necessarius postulo 1 præsentia is alibi, antefero recreatio negotium suus, & societas -*atis* f amicus -*i* commodum suus.

The Boy, that goes with his School-fellows a Playing when he ought to be learning his Lesson, prefers Play before his Master's Love, and when he is weary of playing, he will want Time to prepare his appointed Exercises.

Ille puer qui confero irr sui ludo -*si* -*sum* 3 cum condiscipulus, cum debeo 2 disco lectio, præpono -*posui* -*positum* a 3 lusus -*ûs* in amor -*oris* in magister; & cum sum defessus 3 ludo, ille opus indecl sum tempus idoneus ad perficio 3 exercitium præscriptus.

Posterius Supinum, &c.

When the English Infinitive Mood Passive comes after a Noun Adjective, it must be made by the latter Supine of the Verb, or by a Subjunctive Mood with qui.

That Man is hard to be found, that proferreth his Friend's Advantage before his own.

Ille sum difficilis & -e invenio -veni -ventum, qui præpono commodum amicus suus.

Those Parents, who are too indulgent to their Children, are worthy to be blamed; but those that keep them under a moderate Restraint, are worthy to be commended.

Parens is, qui nimis indulgeo -si -tum 2 liberi -orum laus, sum dignus culpo -avi -atum a; sed qui coerceo -ui -itum is disciplina -a moderatus, sum dignus laudo -avi -atum.

A Boy, that fears God, is afraid to speak or act what is sinful: His pious Parents tell him, that all Wickedness is not only shameful to be committed, but also unhandso re to be spoken.

Puer, qui vereor -tus sum dep 2 Deus, timeo -ui a loquor dep 3 vel ago 3, qui sum pravus 3: Parens -tis is pius dico 3 is, nequitia omnis non solum sum turpis & -e facio, sed etiam fœdus 3 dico -xi -tum a 3.

Con-

Construction of Words betokening Time and Place.

Quæ significant Partem Temporis, &c.
Nouns that betoken Part of Time, and answer to the Question, when? either express'd or understood, must be put in the Ablative Case.

THEY that always design to be good next Week, and to amend their Lives next Year, and do not set about it to Day, seem to mock God, to please the Devil, and to cheat their own Souls.

Qui semper statuo -ui -utum 3 sum bonus septimana proximus, & corrigo 3 vita suus annus proximus, neque aggredior -gressus sum hodie, video illudo 3 Deus, placeo Diabolus, & fallo 3 anima suus.

The Devil promises Men long Life and Space to repent, and Men too often believe him rather than God the Fountain of Truth. Let us not say, next Year, next Month, next Week, next Hour, or next Moment, but embrace the Offer of eternal Happiness this present Instant.

Diabolus promitto 3 homo vita longævus 3, & spatium resipisco 3, isque sæpiùs credo -didi -d'tum ipse quàm Deus fons -tis veritas -atis. Ne dico, annus proximus, septimana -e proximus, hora proximus, vel momentum proximus, sed amplector -xus sum dep 3 conditio -onis felicitas æternus articulus -i hic ipse tempus.

When will you increase your Diligence? A. The first Day we come to School.

Quando augeo 2 diligentia tuus? R. Primus dies qui revertor 3 ad Schola.

Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.
Such Nouns as betoken Continuance of Time,
that answer to the Question [how long?]
(either expressed or understood) must be put
in the Accusative Case.

A Boy, who loiters a whole Week, becometh idle afterwards, and will not study; but he is a wise Boy, that intermingles Study with Play, even upon Holidays: Then Play becomes pleasant to him at his Intervalls, and his Mind is so prepared for Learning, that when he comes to School again, he can learn all Day without Weariness.

Puer, qui cesso 1 septimana totus, fio ignavus postea, & non studeo 2; sed ille sum puer sapiens, qui interpono 3 studium ludus, idque dies festus: Tunc ludus fio jucundus ille intervallum suus, & mens is sum ita paror ad disco 3, ut cum revertor ad schola, possum studeo 2 dies totus absque tedium.

None is sure to live another Year; yet none is content to die this Year.

Nemo sum certus vivo 3 annus alius, nemo tamen sum contentus morior 3 hic annus.

Dicimus etiam, &c.

The Particles against or for, before a Word of appointed Time, must be made in Latine by in, with an Accusative Case of the Time.

He is a provident Man, that in Prosperity lays up against Adversity; for he that spendeth without Care and Caution, commonly wants afterwards without Remedy; and his Friends pity him not, because he is become poor by his own Neglect.

Ille sum providus, qui in res prosper repono 3 in res adversus; qui enim impendo 3 sine cura &
cautio

cautio -onis plerumque egeo 2 postea absque remedium, & amicus non misereor 2 ille, quia redigo -egi -actum a 3 ad inopia -a neglectus ūs 4 m suus.

He, that promiseth his Friend a Kindness or a Gift against next Week, and defers it till next Year, does his Friend little Good; Delays diminish the Worth of kindness; but those that are done in Season, are acceptable.

Qui promitto 3 amicus suus beneficium vel donum in septimana proximus, & detineo 2 usque ad annus proximus, non multum benefacio 3 amicus; mora minuo 3 pretium -ij n beneficium, sed qui conifero in tempus -oris, sum gratus.

Detain not a whole Year, what is lent thee for a Week; for although thy Friend should forgive the breaking of thy Promise, yet he will be unwilling to lend thee again.

Ne detineo 2 in annus integer, qui sum commodatus in dies, quamvis enim amicus tuus remitto 3 tu violatus 3 fides, attamen ægrè commodo 1 tu denuo.

Note, That other particular Phrases of the Nouns of Time, have a Construction different from the former.

The Historian Suetonius writes of Augustus Cæsar the Roman Emperor, that when he purposed not to grant any Thing that was asked of him, he used to answer the Petitioner, I will do it upon the Greek Calends, because no Nation besides the Romans had Calends; which Name was given to the first Day of each Month. The Nones began upon the second Day.

Historicus Suetonius scribo 3 de Augustus Cæsar -aris, quòd cum nolo irr concedo 3 aliquis ab is petitus 3, soleo 2 respondeo 2 supplicans -tis, concedo ad Calendæ Græcus; quia natio -onis f nullus sum Calendæ, Romanus exceptus, qui nomen -inis n indo

indo -idi -itum 3 dies primus mensis quisque. Nonæ
incipio 3 dies secundus.

Spatium loci in accusativo effertur, &c.

Those Nouns that betoken how far one Place is distant from another, or any Measure of the Length or Breadth of a Place after a Verb, may be rendred in Latine either by the Accusative Case, or the Ablative.

Our Country House is nine Miles off from this City : My Father and I walk'd thither in three Hours, we are now still six Miles distant from it, and we must walk apace that we may get there to Night.

Villa noster sum novem mille passus 4 ab hic urbs -is f, pater meus & ego ambulo 1 illuc tres hora, & adhuc disto 1 sex milliare -is n ab ille, festino sum ego ut pervenio 4 illuc hic nox -His f.

London, the Metropolis of England, is distant from York, one hundred and fifty one Miles.

Londinum, Metropolis Anglia, disto 1 ab Eboracum centum quinquaginta & unus milliare -is n.

Geographers reckon, that one Pole of the World is distant from the other six thousand eight hundred and seventy two English Miles.

Geographus supputo 1 polus alter mundus disto 1 ab alter sex mille octingenti septuaginta duo milliare Anglicanus.

Nomina appellativa & nomina, &c.

Omne verbum admittit Genitivum, &c.

At or in before the proper Name of a Kingdom, Country, Province or Nation, or a Noun Substantive common, must be put in the Ablative Case with a Preposition; but
in

in or at before a smaller Place; as a single Town or City, if the Latine Noun or Place be of the first or second Declension and singular Number, must be made by the Genitive Case.

I have been in France, and dwelt at Rome, and I abode three Years in another City of Italy; I lodg'd a whole Month at Barcelona in Spain: But Foreign Places did not please me, I had rather spend my Time in Study at Oxford, than live idle in a Foreign Land.

Sum in Gallia, habito 1 Roma, & maneo -ſi 2 triennium in civitas -atis ſ alius Italia, diverſor 1 menſis -ſis m integer Barcelona in Hiſpania: Sed regio -onis ſ exterus non placeo 2 ego, malo irr tranſigo ætas -tis ſ meus in ſtudio Oxonia, quàm vivo ignavus in regio externus.

Latine Books, that are printed at Amſterdam in Holland, are better than all others; for the Dutch Printers have for the moſt part better Paper, uſe better Letters, and take more Care in correcting than others.

Liber Latinus impreſſus Amſtelodamus in Hollandia, ſum bonus omnis alius; Typographus enim Batavus plerumque habeo 2 charta bonus, utor 3 typus 2 m elegans -tis, & adhibeo 2 plus cura in corrigo 3 quàm alius.

Hi Genitivi, humi, domi, militiæ, &c.
Thoſe Words of Place, on the Ground, at Home, in or at War, are made in Latine by the Genitive Caſe of the Subſtantive.

A good Man doth Good to his Country, wherever he is, while he is at home he diſchargeth his Duty by inſtructing his Family, whom he maketh uſeful to the Commonwealth by teaching them Obedience to Magiſtrates and Princes;
when

when at War, he fights valiantly, endureth all Hardships, he lies upon the Ground, wants Sleep, suffereth Showers and Tempests, and meets his Enemy boldly, for the Sake of God, his King, and his Country; at last he dies either nobly in the Field, or quietly in his Bed.

Bonus beneficio 3 patria suus ubicunque sum, cum sum domus fungor 3 officium suus, instruo 3 familia suus, qui efficio 3 utilis 2 respublica; doceo ille obedientia erga magistratus 4, & princeps c 2; cum sum militia, pugno 1 fortiter, patior 3 omnis rigor -oris, recumbo 3 humus, careo 2 somnus, sustineo 2 imber -bris, & procella, & obvenio 4 audax hostis suus pro Deus, Rex -gis, & patria; & tandem morior vel magnanimus in campus, vel quietus in lectus.

Domi, non alios secum patitur, &c.

The Genitive Case Domi is never used for Latine to any other Word but at home, except the English of one of these Pronouns come with it, viz. meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ, nor ever has any other Adjectives to agree with it.

A wise Man abides at his own House, but a Fool is always employed at another Man's House, while in the mean Time his own Affairs are neglected.

Sapiens contineo 2 sui Domus suus, sed stultus semper satago 3 domus alienus, dum interim res f suus negligo 3.

He that inhabits in a decay'd House, is safer from Envy, than he that lives in a Princely Palace; few envy the Poor, and therefore they are accounted happier than the Rich, who are the Marks that Envy aims at.

Qui habito 1 in Domus f ruinosus, tutus ab invidia, quam qui habito in palatium regalis; paucus

eus invideo 2 pauper, qui idcirco existimo 1 felix
dives -itis, qui sum meta, qui invidia peto 3.

Verum si proprium loci nomen, &c.

But if the proper Name of a Town or City be of the Plural Number, (that is, when it wants the Singular Number) or if it be of the third Declension; then in or at such a Place must be rendred by the Ablative Case.

There was of old in Athens, a famous University, and many wise Men and learned Philosophers were born there. The Grecians did so far exceed all other Nations in Knowledge, that they call'd all other Men Barbarians in Comparison of themselves; but afterwards the Glory of Greece was diminish'd, and the Roman Splendor did excel.

Sum olim Athenæ Academia celebris, & sapiens & Philosophus doctus multus natus sum Athenæ pl. Græcus olim in tantum præsto 1 gens -is f alius omnis scientia, ut voco 1 alius omnis 2 Barbarus præ fui ipse; sed postea Gloria Græcus diminuo 3, & splendor Romanus excello 3.

The famous City Delphos, and Hill Parnassus, were at Phocis, a City of Achaia, a Colony of Greece; at Delphos was the Oracle of Apollo, which, with all others was reduced to Silence, when the Son of God took Flesh upon him.

Urbs f celebris Delphi, & mons Parnassus, sum Phocis -idos 3 Urbs -is Achaia, Colonia Græcia; Delphi -orum sum oraculum Apollo -inis, qui cum omnis alius redigo 3 ad silentium, cum filius Deus incarnatus sum.

Note; When two Nouns Substantive betokening Place, but of a differing Nature, the one

one Proper, and the other an Appellative, come next to each other, and belong to one Thing, so that they seem as if they ought to be put in the same Case by Apposition; yet they must not be put in the same Case, but each in its proper Case that they would have, if they stood alone.

The Imperial Seat of the Roman Empire was at Rome, the most noble City of all Italy, from whence it extended its Power and Strength to the furthest Parts of the known World.

Sedes Imperialis Imperium Romanum sum Roma, urbs -is nobilissimus Italia totus, unde extendo 3 potentia suus & virtus, ad pars -is f. remotus terra cognitus.

Verbis significantibus motum, &c.

To, after a Verb of Motion, and before a Word of Place, that is a proper Name of a Town or City, must be made by an Accusative without a Preposition; but if a Noun Substantive Common, or the Name of a Country, by an Accusative with the Preposition ad or in.

Scholars go from School either to Oxford or Cambridge, famous Universities, that there, beside the learned Languages, they may study the liberal Arts; but some are of such stupid Wits, that after they have continued in those famous Universities many Years, they are but little the more learned, which indeed is to be admired at; but those that are unteachable at School, do for the most part continue so.

Discipulus eo 4 a Schola Oxonia vel Cantabrigia, Academia celebr, ut illic præter lingua eruditus

Audeo 2 ars -tis f liberalis; sed nonnullus sum ingenium tam stupidus, ut postquam maneo 2 in Academia hic celebrer annus multus, sum pauld tantum doctus, quod equidem sum admiror 1; sed qui sum indocilis Schola, plerumque maneo 2 talis.

Those that betake themselves to the Study of Physick, are frequently sent hence to Holland, to Leiden, from which University many famous Physicians have come.

Qui applico 1 sui ad studium medicina, saepe mitto hinc ad Hollandia Lugdunum, e qui Academia 1 multus Medicus celebris exeo 4.

Verbis significantibus motum, &c.

From or by before a Proper Name of a small Place, must be made by the Ablative without a Preposition; but before an Appellative, or the Name of a great Place with a Preposition.

The Roman Emperor Julius Cæsar, after he had conquer'd the Ancient Britains, built a Tower at London, the chief City of England, but did not stay at London, but appointed Lieutenants in his stead, and return'd from London into Italy.

Imperator Romanus Julius Cæsar, postquam supero 1 Britannus antiquus, ædifico 1 turris -is Londinum Metropolis Anglia, sed non maneo 2 Londinum, sed constituo 3 prorex-gis locus suus, & redeo 4 in Italia.

Careless and wicked Boys come from Church and from School, more readily than they go to them.

Puer insedulus & impius discedo 3 à templum & à Schola promptus quam adéo 4 ille.

King Henry the eighth of England, regarded not the Pope's Bull and Threatnings, that came from Italy against him, but vigorously shook off the papal Yoke, tho' he retain'd the papal Religion.

Henricus Octavus Rex Anglia, nihilum facio
 Bulla papalis neque minæ, qui ab Italia afferor irr 3
 contra sui, fortiter excutio -ssi -ssum jugum pa-
 palis, quamvis retineo -ui 2 Religio -onis papi-
 sticus.

Ad eundem modum, &c.

Domus, an House or Home, and Rus the
 Country, have in all Respects the Construction
 of proper Names of Cities and Towns as to
 their Cases.

When Boys are sent from Home to the School, they
 ought not to loiter or play by the Way: The same is to
 be observed when they are sent from the School home.

Puer cum mitto nisi missum a domus -i & -ûs ad
 schola, non cesso sum neque ludo per via: Idem
 sum observo a 1, cum mitto 3 à schola domus.

I was born in the Countrey; and I never have my
 Health better, than when I go into the Country.

Ego nascor natus sum dep 3 rus ruris n; & nunquam
 felix valetudo -inis fruor, quàm cum recipio -cepi
 -ceptum a 3 ego rus.

The Construction of Impersonals.

- Note 1.** *Impersonals never have any Nominative Case before their Finite Mood, nor an Accusative before their Infinitive.*
- 2.** *Impersonals have commonly the Sign it in English.*
- 3.** *It sometimes happens that Verbs, that have the Signs of Personals before their English, as I, thou, he, &c. have only the third Person Singular in Latine; and that's the Reason They are called Impersonals.*

Hæc tria Impersonalia, &c.

Adjiciuntur & illi, &c.

These Impersonals, interest, refert and est, require a Genitive Case of the Noun following. But the Pronouns, me, thee, him, us, you, or whom, after interest and refert, must be made by the Ablative Feminine of their Possessives.

Also so much, how much, much, little, &c. after interest and refert, must be render'd by the Genitives Neuter, tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, &c.

I*T much concerneth Boys to beware of evil Company, as they would avoid a Plague: For wicked Boys are more hurtful to the Mind, than the most pestilential Diseases to the Body.*

Refert

Refert puer magnus caveo cavi cautum nà confortium malus, ut volo -ui fugio fugi fugitum a peccatis -is : enim puer impius sum magis noxius animus, quàm morbus maximè pestiferus sum corpus -oris n.

It concerneth me and all Men to look to our selves; for the World is so full of Knaves, that he is hard to be found, that may be trusted.

Interest meus & omnis prospicio 3 ego ipse; terra enim sum adeo plenus sceleratus, ut sum difficilis invenio qui confido 3.

The Master is oblig'd to warn his Scholars frequently against Sabbath-breaking, Lying, Swearing, and all other Vices that he sees them inclin'd to.

Sum magister admoneo discipulus suos frequenter de violatio -onis f Sabbathum, Mendaciloquium, Juramentum profanus, vitiumque alius omnis ad qui video is proclivis & -e.

The greatest Caution is always to be used in the Presence of Boys; and Masters must behave themselves very awarily, lest their Scholars should learn Evil of them. It greatly concerneth Scholars to imitate the Master's Virtues.

Cautio -ōnis f summus sum semper adhibeo -ni -itum coram puer; & sum magister gero 3 sui prudenter, ne discipulus suos disco 3 malus ab is. Interest discipulus magnus imitor -atus sum virtus præceptor.

It matters little, whether he that instructeth thee be great, if he be but good.

Parvus refert, an qui erudio 4 tu, sum magnus, modò sum bonus.

In dativum feruntur, &c.

These Impersonals, accidit, certum est, &c. and all others that have the Sign to or for after them, will have a Dative Case.

If it please God, Physick shall do a Man Good; but if God withhold his Blessing, all Endeavours are vain: For God makes Use of Physicians as his Instruments, and therefore it best agreeth with Religion to join Prayer with Physick. God is always at Leisure to do Good to those that ask him.

Si placet Deus, Pharmacum profum homo; sed nisi Deus bene verto, conatus -us in omnis sum inefficax -acis c 3: Deus enim utor medicus tanquam instrumentum, ideoq; bene competit Religio -onis. f adjungo 3 preces -um medicina. Semper vacat. Deus benefacio petens -tis part.

It is expedient for those, that would enjoy inward Peace, to believe God's Omnipotency. It is manifest to me, that he rules the World; and 'tis clear to the Eyes of his Servants, that his Providence favours good Men; but Feebleness of Mind is the Misery of those that distrust divine Power.

Expediit ille, qui volo fruor -dep 3 pax pacis f internus, credo 3 omnipotentia -e Deus. Constat ego ille gubernio mundus; & liquet oculus servus is, Providentia ipse faveo 3 bonus; sed impotentia animus sum miseria iste qui diffido -sus sum potentia divinus.

Hæc impersonalia accusandi, &c.

These Impersonals, juvat, decet, and its Compounds, also delectat and oportet will have an Accusative Case.

It becometh a wise Man to restrain his Tongue with the Bridle of Reason: It delighteth him to laugh at the Folly of Praters. It becometh a Man of little Wisdom to hold his Peace, that he may conceal his Folly.

Decet sapiens -tis cohibeo 2 lingua suus frænum ratio -onis: Delectat is irrideo stultitia garrulus. Oportet parum sapiens taceo, ut celo 1 stultitia suus.

His vero attinet, &c.

These three Impersonals, attinet, pertinet and spectat govern an Accusative Case with the Preposition ad.

It belongs to young Men to be silent in Company, and to mind what others say; and yet when they can produce something worthy Notice, which none else thought on, it belongs to them to speak.

Spectat ad adolescens -tis c 2 taceo 2 in conventus, & animadverto -ti -sum 3 quid alius dico; & tamen cum quo quivi irr 4 profero irr aliquid, qui fugio 3 ceteri -a -a, pertinet ad is loquor 3.

His Impersonalibus, &c.

These Impersonals piget, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, will have an Accusative Case of the Word immediately next them, (which Word in English seems, as if it were the Nominative to the Verb) and besides that, a Genitive of the Thing, that has the Sign of or for before it.

Good Men are weary of their Lives among the Wicked; it irketh them to see their Blindness; but they themselves are not ashamed of their Wickedness, nor do they repent of their Vices, till God shall please to open their Eyes.

Tædet -uit imp bonus vita suus inter impius; piget ille cerno 3 cæcitas -atis is; at non pudet ipse impietas -atis f suus, nec pœnitet is vitium, donec placeat Deus aperio oculus ille.

Only good Men truly repent of their Sins and Follies; Hypocrites Repentance, is but pretended; but those Persons that repent of their good Deeds, are of most base Minds. We ought not to boast of any of our own actions.

but to give the Glory to God alone, who giveth Power to us to perform them, yet we must endeavour to do Good with all our Might.

Vere pœnitet bonus solus peccatum & vanitas -atis f suus; pœnitentia hypocrita -e tantum sum simulatus; sed ille, qui pœnitet actio -onis f suus bonus, sum animus inhonestus. Non oportet nos glorior 1 Actio -onis ullus noster; sed ascribo 3 Gloria Deus solus, qui præbeo 2 ego potestas -atis f ago 3 is, attamen conor 1 sum ego benefacio 3 pro vis -is f noster.

When the Master layeth on the Scholars any new Commands, they seem to rejoice, and are very forward to obey them at first, for Novelty mightily pleases them; but they are soon weary of them, and forget their Duty, and it is irksome to them to perform those Commands they just now seem'd so ready to do.

Cum magister impono 3 discipulus mandatum aliquis novus, videor 2 gaudeo 2, & sum promptus ad obedio 4 ad primum: novitas enim magnopere placeo 2 ille; sed citò piget ille is, obliviscor 3 officium suus, & tædet ille exequor 3 mandatum ille, qui modo videor 2 ita paratus ad præsto 1.

New and sudden Things please Boys, but they soon are weary of every Thing but Play. That Boy that in his tender Years begins to shew Presages of future Constancy, is to be commended, but those Men are to be despised, that are like Children for Understanding in their elder Years.

Novus & inopinatus placeo 2 puer, sed citò tædet ille res 5 omnis nisi ludus. Puer ille, qui in annus tener incipio 3 ostendo 3 omen -inis n firmitas -atis f futurus laudo 1 sum, sed iste contemno 3 sum, qui sum similis puerulus intelligentia annus provector -oris.

Miseret and miserescit require an Accusative Case of the Person pitying, and a Genitive of the Person or Thing pitied.

The Master pitieth the Scholar's Ignorance, but the Scholar doth not pity himself.

Miseret præceptor ignorantia Discipulus, sed non miserefcit discipulus sui ipse.

Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant, &c.

Most Impersonals are only the third Person singular of Personals, as accidit from accido, decet from deceo, placet from placeo, &c. but poenitet, tædet, oportet, and some others have no Personals.

When it pleases God, he can change Evils into the Temporal Good of those that please him; it does not become Men to be angry with divine Providence; Contentedness becomes Christians.

Cum placeo 2 Deus possum muto 1 malum in bonum temporalis is qui placeo 2 fui; non decet homo -inis irascor 3 Providentia divinus, contentatio deceo 2 Christianus.

All Things shall conduce to the Benefit of those that fear God; and God requires, that this be resolved on among them, to love him the better when he depriveth them of worldly good Things.

Omnis 2 conduco 3 ad commodum ille, qui timeo 2 Deus; & Deus postulo 1 ab ille, ut hic statuo inter ille, amo 1 Deus melius cum privo 1 ille bonus mundanus.

Cœpit, incipit, desinit, debet, &c.

When the English of any of these Verbs, cœpi, debeo, desino, incipio. possum, soleo, comes before the Infinitive Mood of an Impersonal, the Word that seems to be the Nominative Case to the Verb Personal, must be
suck

such Case as the Infinitive Impersonal requires after it.

Some Men begin to repent of their Negligence, when they have ruin'd themselves by their Neglect; and some begin to repent of their Talkativeness, when they have betray'd and hurt their Friends by their licentious Tongues.

Incipio 3 pœnitet nonnullus negligentia suus, cum redigo sui ad exitium neglectus -ûs m suus; & cœpi ceptum def pœnitet aliquis garrulitas -âtis f, cum prodo 3 & lædo -si -sum amicus lingua suus effrenatus.

Diligent Boys are used to be ashamed to give Place to any of their Equals in Learning; they are resolved to let none excel them, and thereby they give the Master great Hopes. Shame works great Effects sometimes upon those, that neither Threatnings nor Promises could move.

Solco -itus sum n p pudet puer gnavus cedo cessi cessum ullus æqualis doctrina; certum est ille perimitto 3 ut nullus præsto i sui, atque inde præbeo -ûs -itus a spes magnus magister. Pudor -oris m nonnunquam operor -atus sum dep effectus -ûs m mirus in is, qui nec minæ -arum nec promissum possum. morco.

The

The Construction of Participles.

Participia regunt casus verborum, &c.
Quamvis in his, &c.

The Latine Participles govern the same Cases the Verbs do, from which they are formed; except Participles in *dus*, which require a Dative Case after them, altho' the Verbs which they come from, govern an Ablative Case with *à* or *ab*.

Virtue, to be preferr'd before the finest Gold, is valu'd at but a low Rate; and virtuous Men, that are to be esteemed before Rich, are much despis'd; but they enjoy inward Peace and Tranquillity, whilst the greatest Men loaden with Wealth are miserable, because they want the chiefest Happiness of Man, which is Tranquillity of Mind.

Virtus, antefero irr aurum purus, æstimo 1 parvus, & pius æstimo 1 præ dives -itis parvus fio 3; sed ille fruor 3 pax -cis f internus & tranquillitas -atis, dum magnus oneratus opes pl sum miser, quia careo 2 felicitas -atis præcipuus nempe tranquillitas animus.

Participiorum voces cum fiunt, &c.

When the English of a Participle is such, that it can form all the Degrees of Comparison, that Latine Participle then becomes of the Nature of a Noun Adjective, and will have the Substantive that follows it to be

put in the Genitive Case, whatsoever Case the Verb govern'd.

That Schoolmaster is most loving to his Scholars, that will not permit them to loiter, nor give them too much Time to play, but that gives them Rewards when they are worthy of them, but yet punisheth their Idleness, when nothing else will amend them.

Ludimagister ille sum amans discipulus suos, qui non sine ille moror 1, nec do 1 ille nimius tempus ludo 3, sed do ille præmium cum sum dignus is, & tamen punio 4. ignavia is, cum nil n alius emendo 1 is.

A faithful Friend, that reproveth of Errors, - is to be preferred before a deceitful Parasite; the Wounds of a Friend are more healing than the soft Words of a Flatterer.

Amicus fidus, qui arguo 3 de error- -oris, antefero irr sum parasitus fraudulentus; vulnus -er s n amicus sum salutifer verbum mollis 2 adulator -oris.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, activè, &c.

Exosus and perosus, when they signify hating, require an Accusative after them; but when they signify hated by, or hateful to, they will have a Dative Case; Pertæsus requires an Accusative Case.

Just Judges hating Bribes and Covetousness, are hated by those, whose Guilt prompts them to avoid the Stroke of Justice; but he is hated of all, hateful to God and Men, that is perverted by the Love of Money to pronounce unjust Sentences.

Judex -icis m justus perosus munus -eris n & avaritia, sum exosus ille, qui reatus animo 1 ille ad evito 1 ictus 4 justitia; sed ille sum exosus omnis, perosus Deus

Deus & homo, qui corrumpo 3 amor -oris nummus
ad profero irr sententia iniquus.

Natus, prognatus, fatus, &c.

These Participles, natus, prognatus, fatus, cretus, creatus, editus, ortus, will have an Ablative Case without a Preposition, altho' the Verbs they come of will have an Ablative Case with a Preposition.

A Boy, that is born of poor honest Parents, is more honourable than he that is sprung from a micked rich Man.

Puer prognatus parens -tis pauper & honestus, sum magis honorandus ille, qui ortus sum dives -itis m impius.

Man sprung from the Earth by Creation, hath commonly his Mind fix'd on Earth, nor does he mount from thence till Wisdom directs his Choice.

Homo -inis m ortus terra creatio -onis habeo 2 mens -tis f suus infixus terra, nec surgo 3 illinc, usquedum sapientia dirigo 3 electio -onis f is.

Men hating Vice, are more lovely in the Sight of God, than they who are adorned with shining Robes, but indulge Sin begotten in Hell; for God loveth Virtue sprung from Heaven.

Homo perosus vitium sum amabilis in conspectus Deus ille, qui orno 1 vestis -is f splendens, sed indulgeo 2 peccatum fatus orcus; nam Deus amo 1 virtus -utis f editus Cælum.

The Construction of Adverbs.

En & Ecce demonstrandi, &c.

The Adverbs En and Ecce are to be us'd for see, behold, lo, (not the Imperative Mood vide or cerne) when one calls upon another to observe and take Notice of a Thing; and if a Noun Substantive be the next Word, it must be the Nominative Case. But if the Word be spoken in Blame or Contempt, then must it be the Accusative Case.

BEhold the admirable Love of God to wretched Sinners! He forgiveth them their greatest and most vile Offences, and receiveth them into his Favour, whom he hath Cause to hate because of their Wickedness. The vilest Sinners that repent of their Sins, are welcome to the Arms of divine Mercy. But behold the adamantine Hardness of their Hearts, who refuse to turn to him and accept his Mercy, who prefer the Pleasures of Sin before eternal Joy, and lose their Souls to gain a gilded nothing.

Ecce amor oris in mirus Deus erga peccator -oris in miser 3! Remitto 3 ille flagitium magnus & scædus, admittoq; ipse in favor -oris in, qui odi desiste propter impietas -atis f. Peccator vilis, qui pœnitet peccatum suus, sum gratus 3 amplexus -us in misericordia Divinus. Sed en durities -ei f adamantinus cor -dis ille, qui recusio 1 converto 3 ad is, & accipio 3 misericordia is, qui antepōno 3 voluptas -atis peccatum gaudium æternus, perdoq; anima suus, ut obtineo -ui tricæ -arum splendidulus.

Lo the great Folly of Youth, that love Play before Learning, and account him the best Master, that gives them ofteneſt Leave to play.

En stultitia egregius juvenis -is c 2! qui diligo
-lexi -lectum 3 lusus -ūs m præ literæ bonus, existi-
moque is magister bonus, qui sæpe concedo -cessi
-cessum 3 venia ludo 3.

Quædam Adverbia loci, temporis, &c.

*Some Adverbs of Place, Time, Quantity;
and Instar will have the Noun following them
to be in the Genitive Case.*

*The Nations of the World are this Time come to that
Pass of Wickedness, that the Earth is like Hell, and ma-
ny Men have degenerated into Devils; Impiety and Idola-
try have overspread the greatest Part of the World; tho'
there is enough of Profession, yet there is but little of
true Religion; those that are Christians indeed, are hated
by the World.*

Ubiq; gentium nunc pervenio 4 ed impietas -atis
f ut terra sum instar infernum, & multus degenero.
i in diabolus; Impietas & Idololatria permano i
magnus pars -tis f terra; quamquam sum satis pro-
fissio -onis, attamen parum sum religio -onis verus;
qui sum Christianus revera, exosus sum omnis.

*How much is the Veneration of Learning diminish'd?
Heretofore learned Men were valued at a great Rate, but
now a days Men are fond of Ignorance, and soon think
they have gotten Learning enough; some are so sordidly
ignorant, that they wish for the utter Extirpation of
Learning out of the World; and they assert that the
Banishment of Learning would promote true Religion;
but they are mistaken; for learned Men are the strongest
Pillars of the Church and State.*

Quantopere veneratio -onis f doctrina minuo 3?
Olim doctus æstimo i magnus, sed nunc dies indul-
geo 2 ignorantia, & citò puto i sui nanciscor 3 satis
doctrina; nonnullus adeò sordidè ignarus sum, ut
cupio 3 extirpatio -onis f extremus doctrina ex mun-
dus;

The Construction of Adverbs.

En & Ecce demonstrandi, &c.

The Adverbs En and Ecce are to be us'd for see, behold, lo, (not the Imperative Mood vide or cerne) when one calls upon another to observe and take Notice of a Thing; and if a Noun Substantive be the next Word, it must be the Nominative Case. But if the Word be spoken in Blame or Contempt, then must it be the Accusative Case.

BEhold the admirable Love of God to wretched Sinners! He forgiveth them their greatest and most vile Offences, and receiveth them into his Favour, whom he hath Cause to hate because of their Wickedness. The vilest Sinners that repent of their Sins, are welcome to the Arms of divine Mercy. But behold the adamantine Hardness of their Hearts, who refuse to turn to him and accept his Mercy, who prefer the Pleasures of Sin before eternal Joy, and lose their Souls to gain a gilded nothing.

Ecce amor oris *m* mirus Deus erga peccator -oris *m* miser 3! Remitto 3 ille flagitium magnus & foedus, admittoq; ipse in favor -oris *m*, qui odi def justè propter impietas -atis *f*. Peccator vilis, qui pœnitet peccatum suus, sum gratus 3 amplexus -us *m* misericordia Divinus. Sed en durities -ei *f* adamantinus cor -dis ille, qui recuso 1 converto 3 ad is, & accipio 3 misericordia is, qui antepōno 3 voluptas -atis peccatum gaudium æternus, perdoq; anima suus, ut obtineo -ui trice -arum splendidulus.

Lo the great Folly of Youth, that love Play before Learning, and account him the best Master, that gives them ofteneſt Leave to play.

En stultitia egregius juvenis -is c 2! qui diligo
-lexi -lectum 3 lusus -ûs m præ literæ bonus, existi-
moque is magister bonus, qui sæpe concedo -cessi
-cessum 3 venia ludo 3.

Quædam Adverbia loci, temporis, &c.

*Some Adverbs of Place, Time, Quantity,
and Instar will have the Noun following them
to be in the Genitive Case.*

*The Nations of the World are this Time come to that
Pass of Wickedness, that the Earth is like Hell, and ma-
ny Men have degenerated into Devils; Impiety and Idola-
try have overspread the greatest Part of the World; tho'
there is enough of Profession, yet there is but little of
true Religion; those that are Christians indeed, are hated
by the World.*

Ubiq; gentium nunc pervenio 4 eò impietas -atis
f ut terra sum instar infernum, & multus degenero
1 in diabolus; Impietas & Idololatria permano 1
magnus pars -tis f terra; quamquam sum satis pro-
fessio -onis, attamen parum sum religio -onis verus;
qui sum Christianus revera, exosus sum omnis.

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Quantopere veneratio -onis f doctrina minuo 3?
Olim doctus æstimo 1 magnus, sed nunc dies indul-
geo 2 ignorantia, & citò puto 1 fui nanciscor 3 satis
doctrina; nonnullus adeò fordidè ignarus sum, ut
cupio 3 extirpatio -onis f extremus doctrina ex mun-
dus;

us, & assero exilium doctrina conduce 3 ad promovendus religio -onis f verus, sed hallucinor 1; doctus enim sum columna bonus & firmus Ecclesia & Respublica.

Instar æquiparationem, &c.

Instar, like, as big as, is a Noun Substantive undeclined, and may be used with the Preposition *ad*; but when that is left out it seems to be used adverbially, and governs a Genitive Case.

I have seen an English Mastiff as big as an Irish Wolf, and almost as fierce in his Nature.

Video vidi visum a 3 molossus Anglicus instar lupus Hibernicus 3, & paulò minus ferox -oris c 3 natura.

They do not encompass little Towns with high Walls, after the manner of populous Cities.

Non cingo cinxi cinctum 3 oppidulum mœnia -um & -orum altus ad instar urbs frequentissimus.

Quædam Dativum, &c.

Adverbs, derived from **Adjectives** that govern a Dative Case, govern the same.

They, that cannot conceal their Friends Secrets from those that ask them, but disclose what is committed to their Trust, act not only unfaithfully to their Friends, but hurtfully to themselves.

Qui non possum celo arcanum amicus ille, qui rogo, sed effutio -ivi -itum a qui committo a 3 fides -ei suus, non solum ago infideliter amicis, sed incommodè sui.

Sunt & hi dativi, &c.

Tempori, **luci**, **vesperi**, are old Ablative Cases

Cases, of the Part of Time, yet are used as Adverbs.

Sunt quæ accusandi, &c.

Some Adverbs have an Accusative Case, like the Preposition they come of.

The Air is nearer the Earth, than the Fire; but the Water is placed nearest to the Earth, because those two Elements compose but one Body.

Aër -ëris m existo -stiti -stitum n 3 prope terra, quàm Ignis; sed aqua colloco -avi -atum prope terram, quoniam hic duo elementum compono 3 corpus unus.

Dedo flagitantis exhiberi, &c.

For let me see, give me, fetch me, and such like Expressions, use not their proper Verbs, but make the Adverb cedo with an Accusative Case.

Let me see this Book; reach me also thy Pen, that I may write the Instructions that I have given thee; otherwise thou wilt forget them, for thou seldom rememberest God's Admonitions.

Cedo liber ille; cedo etiam penna tuus, ut scribo 3 monitus iste, qui do i tu; alioquin obliviscor 3 is, am raro reminiscor 3 admonitio -onis f bonus.

Adverbia diversitatis aliter, secus, &c.

These Adverbs, aliter, antea, postea, secus, require an Ablative after them of the Nouns betokening Quantity.

Both Boys and Men think Liberty to sin sweet, but all will find far otherwise hereafter; for tho' Sinners may enjoy

enjoy deceitful Pleasure a little while, yet that Pleasure will defraud them of eternal Happiness, and a little while after they must pass to eternal Misery.

Et puer & vir puto 1 licentia pecco 1 dulcis, sed omnis invenio 4 longe secùs; quamvis enim Peccator -oris fruor 3 voluptas -atis f peccatum fraudulentus parumper, voluptas iste tamen defraudo 1 is cœlum, & paulò post eo 4 sum is in dolor -oris æternus.

That Man is a notorious Lyar, who denies the same Thing this Hour, which he instantly affirm'd a little before; no Credit is to be given to his Words.

Ille sum Mendax egregius, qui nego 1 idem hic hora, qui instanter affirmo 1 paulò antè; fides-ei nullus sum adhibeo 2 verbum is.

A Fool's Anger is not to be feared; for tho' he threaten Men with dreadful Things, yet he hath not Cunning enough to act Revenge; he behaveth himself far otherwise than he speaketh. A politick Foe is indeed formidable.

Ira stultus non timeo 2 sum; quamvis enim minor 1 homo dirus, attamen non habeo 2 satis astutia ad ulciscor; gero 3 sui longè aliter quàm loquor. Hostis astutus sum reverà formidabilis 2.

Adverbia comparativi, &c.

Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees govern the same Cases that their Adjectives do.

They that behave themselves most warily of all Men, and that live more watchfully than others, may happen to do something, which (if it be divulg'd) may very much damnify their Reputation.

Qui gero 3 sui cautè omnis, & vivo vigilanter alius, fortè admitto aliquid, (si mano a 1) multum obsum fama is.

Construction of Adverbs with Moods.

The Adverbs quoad until, quasi as though, tanquam as, ac si even as, dum until, require the Verb coming next to them, to be put in the Subjunctive Mood, and no other Mood.

Those Persons that are diseas'd in Body, and yet neglect sending for the Physician, till the Distemper hath gotten greater Strength than Nature can resist, do make small Account of their Health, as tho' Life were nothing worth.

Qui sum morbidus Corpus-oris n, & tamen negligo 3 accerso 3 medicus, dum morbus acquiro -sivi 3 vis magnus quam qui natura possum repugno 1, parvi facio 3 salus-utis f suus, Quasi vita valeo 2 nihil.

If Children be neglected, until Vice hath taken deep Root in them, they are hardly reformed; it is more easie to bend a Twig, than to twist an Oak: Vice nourished for many Years, will become a Possessor at last, and will be loth to leave its accustomed Habitation. Those Parents are to be blamed, that neglect their Duty in the Beginning, as if they desired their Children's future Debauchery.

Liberi pl m neglectus, dum vitium ago 3 radix cis f profundus in ille, ægrè reformo 1; sum facilis lecto 3 vimen -inis, quam torqueo 2 robur -oris; vitium nutritus per annus multus, fio irr tandem possessor, & ægrè relinquo 3 domicilium suus solitus. Ille Parens culpo 1 sum, qui negligo 3 officium suus principium, quasi cupio 3 impietas -atis f futurus liberi suus.

These

These Adverbs donec so long as, ut after the dum whilst, or as long as, if a Nominative and Verb come next after them, require the Verb to be put in the Indicative Mood, and no other.

So long as a Schoolmaster is ignorant of the Genius of his Scholar, he laboureth in vain in teaching him; but after he has found out his Inclination, and useth suitable Methods, his Endeavours prosper, the Boy grows in Learning, whilst the Master discharges his Duty.

Donec ludimagister ignoro 1 genius discipuli suus, laboro 1 incassum in is doceo 2; sed ut intelligam -xi 3 indoles is, & utor 3 methodus -i f. aptus, laboro -cris m is prospere succedo 3, augeor puer doctrinam Magister fungor 3 officium suus.

The Adverb ne in forbidding, requires the following Verb to be either of the Imperative Mood, or Subjunctive, but rather the Subjunctive; and when it is us'd for lest or lest that, it must always have a Subjunctive.

Do not resist the Laws of your Country, which are the Defence of the Prince, and the best Safe-guard of the People, lest you provoke God the Sovereign Legislator who hath commanded us to obey the Powers, that he hath set over us.

Ne repugno 1 lex -gis patria tuus, qui sum tutamen -inis Princeps -ipis, & populus optimus tutelae ne incito 1 Deus legislator -oris m supremus, quod jubeo 2 nos obedio 4 potestas -atis f, qui ille praeficio -feci 3 ego.

As for the rest of the Adverbs, they need no Rule; for they may have after them, either an Indicative or Subjunctive Mood.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

Conjunctiones Copulativæ, &c.

If Conjunctions Copulative and disjunctive sed, ni, nisi, cum, tum, videlicet, scilicet, and also, tanquam, velut, item, quasi, quàm, præterquam, ceu, sic, which are properly Adverbs, come any of them between two Verbs, they will have them both to be put in the same Mood and Tense; and if between two Nouns, they must be both of the same Case.

Covetous Men seem to behave themselves, as tho' they thought themselves to have been created for this very End, that they might enjoy vain Pleasures; but Men were born to greater Things: Indeed brute Beasts and inanimate Creatures do answer the Purpose of their Creation, better than covetous Men.

Avarus videor 2 gero 3 sui, quasi puto 1 sui creo 1 ad hic propositum, ut fruor 3 voluptas inanis; sed homo natus sum ad magnus: brutus quidem & inanimatus respondeo 2 bene finis -is m statutus creatio -onis f iuus, quam avarus.

How many Men are there, who speak more honestly than they act? There is no Man that will acknowledge himself to be a Knave, altho' many are so; many make Promises,
but

but often break them. How happy would the World be, if all Men spake according to their Thoughts? All would then enjoy Peace and Plenty.

Quot ind sum, qui loquor 3 honestè quàm ago 3; Nemo sum qui fateor 2 sui nebulo -onis, quanquam multus sum talis; multus promitto 3, sed sæpe violo 1 promissum suus. Quam beatus sum vita, si omnis is dico qui sentio? Omnis tam fruor 3 pax -cis f & copia.

Note, That when a plain Sign of a different Tense stands before either of them, which is not before the other, then they do not couple like Tenses.

Honesty is said to be the best Policy, and will appear the greatest Wisdom; and tho' all honest Men do not enjoy worldly Success, and though they want outward good Things, God will make up to them that Defect by better Riches.

Probitas dicor 3 sum astutia optimus, & appareo 2 sapientia summus, & quanquam probus omnis non fruor 3 successus -us m mundanus, & quamvis careo 2 bonus externus, tamen Deus resarcio opes pl bonus.

Fools make a Mock of Sin; but except they shall some Time or other see the Folly of that Mockery, and shall repent of that Error, they shall after their Mirth feel those Torments, in which they shall not be able to be merry.

Stultus subsanno 1 peccatum, sed nisi aliquando tandem video 2 stultitia is subsannatio -onis, & pœnitet ille error -oris m is, sentio 4 post gaudium suus cruciatus -ûs m talis, in qui non possum sum hilaris.

N. B. If a Conjunction Copulative come between two Nouns, one of which requires a particular

lar Case by one certain Rule of Grammar, and the other another, then they do not couple like Cases.

Drunkards are to be accused not only of Prodigality, nor of Folly, but of both; for he that is given to Wine, is unfit for Business either publick or private; he rendereth himself daily void of Reason, and is unworthy of the Name of a Man; he changeth his Humanity into Bestiality.

Ebrius sum accuso 1 non solum prodigalitas -atis f, nec stultitia, sed de uterque; qui enim dedimus sum vinum, ineptus sum ad negotium vel publicus vel privatus; reddo 3 sui quotidie expers ratio -onis, & sum indignus nomen -inis homo; muto 1 humana natura in belluina.

Diligent Scholars are industrious at School and at Home, and use their utmost Endeavour, whether the Master see them or not.

Discipulus sedulus sum industrius in Schola & Domus, sedulo studium incumbo, si præceptor video 2 necne.

Rule 2. These Conjunctions, cum, etiam si, etsi, quanquam, quamvis, tametsi, (for seeing that) ne and num (for whether) ut and si, if a Verb come after them, require it to be put in the Subjunctive Mood.

Rule 3. These Conjunctions, quando when, quoniam because, quandoquidem in as much as, quippe, because, ut ac, how, require the Verb following them to be put in the Indicative Mood.

Rule 4. Some are indifferent, as quod that, postquam after that, ni, nisi unless, quia because

because, nunquam never, quàm than, priusquam before that, may have after them either an Indicative Mood, or a Subjunctive.

The Construction of Prepositions.

Præpositio in Compositione, &c.

A Verb compounded with a Preposition, governs the same Case after it, that the Preposition govern'd when by it self.

ALL Men do not die at the same Age; some go out of the World in their Youth, some arrive at Manhood, and some live to old Age. Whosoever is removed out of this World into Heaven, cannot die too soon; God omniscient knoweth the most convenient Opportunities to bring forth his Children from their Miseries.

Omnis non morior 3 idem ætas -atis f; alius ex hac vita migro in juventus -utis f suus, alius pervenio 4 ad ætas virilis -atis f, sed alius attingo 3 senium. Quicunque è vita in cælum abeo, non possum morior 3 nimis citò; Deus omnisciens scio 4 opportunitas -atis f aptus educo 3 liberi suus miseria suus.

Verba composita cum à, ab, ad, &c.

Verbs compounded with the Prepositions à, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in, may rather have an Ablative Case after them with ther Preposition repeated than without it.

It is the Part of a Fool to be too sagacious in seeing the Faults of other Men, and to be ignorant of his own; many Persons are very forward to reprove others, that commit the same Crimes themselves, and readily endeavour to pull the Mote from the Eye of their Neighbour, but neglect the Beam in their own. They that reprove others, are sometimes guilty of Pride; but they that amend their own Lives, will more easily persuade their Fellows.

Sum stultus sum nimis sagax cerno culpa alius, & suus ignoro 1; multus sum pronus ad arguo 3 alius, qui patro 1 crimen -inis n idem, & promptè conor 1 eruo 3 festuca ex oculus proximus suus, sed negligo 3 trabs -bis f in suus. Qui alius reprehendo 3 sum nonnunquam reus superbia; sed qui emendo 1 vita suus, faciliè persuadeo 2 socius suus.

It is worth our Observation, that those Men who hate Piety, and do not practise it, do nevertheless retain a secret Reverence for good Men, and are sometimes afraid to commit Evil before them; and when they are about to step into the filthy Path of Vice, they draw back their Foot from the Place, till the good Men are passed by. How great Reverence ought Religion to have among her Friends, if her Beauty amaze even her Enemies.

Dignus sum observo, iste qui odio habeo 2 pietas -atis f & non utor 3, attamen secretò revereor dep 2 bonus, & nonnunquam timeo 2 patro 1 malum coram ille; & cum ingressurus sum in callis -is m turpis vitium, retraho 3 pes -dis m suus à locus, dum vir bonus prætereo 4. Quantus reverentia Debeor religio -onis inter amicus suus, si pulchritudo -inis f s obstupefacio 3 vel inimicus suus?

Rule 3. The Preposition in, hath an Accusative Case after it in all Significations, but when it is Latine for in, and then it has an Ablative.

The provident Ant sheweth careless Sluggards; she layeth up her Food in Plenty against a Time of Scarcity; she beareth her Winter Stores into her hidden Granaries; in Summer she hoardeth up for Winter.

Formica providus pudefacio 3 dormitor -oris m ignavus; ille repono 3 cibus suus tempus copia in tempus caritas -atis f; porto 1 thesaurus suus hyemalis in granarium suus abditus; æstas -atis repono 3 in hyems -emis.

Rule 4. *Subter under, may either have an Accusative or Ablative, and tenus, up to, a Genitive.*

Rule 5. *If a Noun of the Plural Number, which is to be governed of tenus, up to, follow it, that Noun must be put in the Genitive Case.*

A comely Garment reacheth from the Knees up to the Shoulders.

Vestis -is f elegans -tis tego 3 à genu humerus tenus.

For other various Significations of Prepositions, Boys may consult the Westminster Introduction, where their Cases are largely treated of.

Of Interjections.

Rule 1. *The Interjection of exclaiming, heu, has a Nominative or an Accusative; but ah and proh rather an Accusative.*

OH! the Wickedness of those bloody Men, that thirst after their Neighbour's Blood! Men of such barbarous Cruelty deserve to be thrust out into the Fields among the Beasts, whom they are like, except that they exceed them in Blood-thirstiness. Ah! the horrid Murders that some have committed!

Oh! Impietas -atis sanguinolentus hic, qui sitio 4 sanguis -inis in proximus suus! qui sum adeo crudelis mereor 2 detrudo -se -sum a 3 in campus inter bestia, qui sum similis, nisi quod antecedo 3 is sitis - is sanguis -inis. Ah! Homicidium dirus, qui nonnullus committo -se 3!

There is not one Atheist in Hell; those that in this World did deride all serious Things, when they come there will cry out; Alas my Folly! Alas my Ignorance! O the dismal Effects that Unbelief has produced! Heretofore I thought Hell was a Dream, but I find now, that I myself only dreamed; and now I am awaken'd, I begin too late to know and to exercise my Senses.

Non sum unus Atheus in infernum; qui in hac vita derideo 2 serius omnis, cum venio 4 ad orcus, exclamo; Heu stultitia mens! Heu Ignorantia meus! Proh effectus -us in dirus qui incredulitas paro; Antehac existimo 1 orcus somnium, sed nunc invenio ego ipse solum somnio; & nunc cum expergefacio 3, incipio serò nimis scio 4 & exerceo 2 sensus -us in mens.

Hei and Væ, will have a Dative Case after them.

Woe to those poor Wretches, that resist Almighty God, who is the most sure Friend, but the bitterest Enemy; whose Favour is Heaven, but his Frowns Hell: Woe, woe to all that do not please him; those that mock at his Threatnings, shall tremble at their Execution.

Hei ille miser, qui repugno 1 Deus omnipotens -tis, qui sum amicus certus, sed inimicus acer; qui favor sum cœlum, sed ira orcus: Væ, væ omnis qui non placeo 2 ille, qui irrideo 2 minæ suus, cum tremor -oris 3 pertimesco poena.

The End of the Sentences, which are fitted as Examples to the Grammar Rules.

Rules and Directions to be observ'd in translating of English into Latine.

- I. **N**Ever set about to render an English Sentence into Latine, before you have read it carefully over from the Beginning to the End; and if one Reading be not enough for the thorough Understanding of the Sense and Construction, read it over and over, till you thoroughly understand the Connexion of each Word one to the other.
2. There are several Verbs that oftentimes have some Particle or other, which comes after them, and is Part of their Signification; which Particle is sometimes parted from its Verb by the Interposure of some other Words, for which no Latine is made, only the Verb is to be taken notice of; such as these, to rule with Rigour over, to lay Burthens upon, &c.
3. Make not the English by two distinct Latine Words, for which there may be found one which fully expresses it; as, how great? not *quàm magnus*, but *quantus*; how often? not *quàm sæpe*, but *quoties*.

4. The English Signs of the Cases, of, to, for, &c. are liable to many Exceptions; therefore in rendering English into Latine, do not make rashly this or that Word, to be of this or that Case, meerly because it hath such a Sign before it, (for that will be the Occasion of frequent Errors;) but see for some Word foregoing, that governeth a Case by some Rule, and make it accordingly.
5. In almost every English Sentence, altho' it consist but of five or six Lines, you will meet with perhaps one or more idiomatical Expressions, which will be bald, if render'd in Latine Verbatim. For such Sentences the Dictionary is not so well to be used but rather a Phrase-Book, or Book of Idioms, such as Walker's Idioms, the Cambridge Phrases, or Willis's Anglicisms latinized, &c. or (which would be the more commendable) bethink thy self of some apt Expression, which thy self hast read, which thou hast entred down in a Note Book, or else retainest in thy Memory. The Idioms of one Language cannot be rendered tolerably but by the Idioms of another.
6. When there is, in the English, a Relative Sentence or Parenthesis, read the rest of the Sentence from one Period to another, leaving out that Relative Sentence or Parenthesis, and then you will clearly see the Dependance of each Word, and thereby you shall avoid much of that Difficulty. When you have

have so read it, till you thoroughly understand it, then proceed to translate it.

7. In looking Latine Words in the Dictionary, make use rather of the first or second that you find than those that follow. Make not use of those Latine Words that are very near the Sound of the English; as *Salvatio* for *Salvation*, *Vexatio* for *Vexation*, &c. unless there are no other, as *Tentatio* for *Temptation*.

8. Sometimes the same English Word may have several different Significations, and that in the same Discourse. Therefore in order to the right rendring such Sentences, it is requisite to treasure up such Words, as they are taken notice of in the Master's correcting Exercises, or as they occur in Authors, that the several Latine Words which answer to the several Significations be not promiscuously us'd; as the English Word to Marry, hath four Significations; as when it is spoken of a Priest marrying a Couple, *Matrimonio jungere*; a Man marrying a Woman, *Uxorem ducere*; when it speaks of a Woman marrying a Man, or being married to a Man, *Nubere*; of a Man marrying off his Daughter, *Dare filiam nuptum*.

Dat pater aut mater nuptum, jungitque sacerdos.

Uxorem duco, nubit at illa mihi.

9. Sometimes an English Verb of the third Person, is rendred by a Latine Verb of the second Person, which is when the Nominative Case to the Verb in an Interrogative Sentence is a Man or one, then in such Case make no Latine for Man or one, but only put the Verb into the second Person; as *Quid facias in hac re arctissima?* What should a Man do in such a perplex'd Business? *Quid dicas?* What can one say? *Qui abstineres?* How could one refrain?
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Of the Artificial Order of Words in Latine.

ALtho' an artificial Ordering and Placing of Words, be not essential to the true translating of a Sentence, yet it is ornamental; therefore let the Words stand in some convenient and pleasant Order: And to that End observe,

1. That the Oblique Cases (such are the Genitive, Dative, Accusative and Ablative,) stand most handsomely in the Beginning of a Sentence, the Verb in the End, and the Nominative Case betwixt both.
2. The Substantive of the Genitive Case stands most elegantly before the Substantive that governs it.

3. The *Adjective* is set more neatly before the *Substantive* than after it.
4. *Comparative* and *Superlative Adjectives* or *Adverbs*, do most gracefully stand in the *End of the Sentence*.
5. If you have a *Substantive* and *Adjective* of the *Genitive Case*, being the latter of two *Substantives*, the former *Substantive* governing may elegantly come between; as *Cæsareæ clementia Majestatis*.
6. Between a *Substantive* and *Adjective* that are not of the *Genitive Case*, another *Substantive* that is of the *Genitive Case* may elegantly stand; as, *Vera sapientiæ laus; humillima subditorum obedientia*.
7. A *Pronoun Primitive* stands elegantly between a *Pronoun Possessive* and the *Substantive* that it agrees with; as, *En offero meum tibi Consilium; tuum mihi Consilium expeto*.
8. The *Verbs* *inquit* and *ait*, and the *Vocative Case* must not stand first in a *Sentence*, but second or third.
9. Words of three or four *Syllables* do conclude a *Period* most sweetly.
10. Nevertheless you must take Care not to conclude a *Sentence* ambiguous or hard to be understood, in striving to place the *Latine* artificially, for there is no *Elegancy* in *Ambiguity*.

11. Many Words that begin and end with Vowels or Diphthongs, do not do well to follow one another, but sound very unpleasantly; they cause an Hiatus, or too much gaping: Magni avi utilitas — summo ore obveni auxilio.
12. Two Words, whereof one ends with the same Consonant with which the other begins, meet not handsomely together; as Puer rudis literarum; ingens strepitus. Therefore transpose them; as Rudis puer; strepitus ingens.
13. Many Words which have the like Sound in the ending, do not sound gratefully; as Miseriarum multarum & magnarum origo; therefore avoid such Concurrence by parting such Words, or using others in their stead.
14. Adverbs of denying, of forbidding and likeness, must generally stand before the Verb in Latine, altho' the English of 'em stand after it.
15. Enim, autem and verò begin no Sentence, but must stand after one or two other Words.

Additional NOTES.

1. That, who, whom or which, the English of the Pronoun Relative *qui, quæ, quod*, are sometimes understood in English, viz. when there wanteth either a Nominative Case to the Verb, or an Accusative to follow it, which cannot be supplied from any other Word in the Sentence; but it must be expressed in Latine.

THERE is none but a Fool, that will sell the Inheritance, [that] his Father left him, for an inconsiderable Sum; and there is none but a very Indigent Man, [who] will sell his Inheritance at all.

Non sum nisi stultus, qui vendo 3 hæreditas -atis f, à pater legatus, pretium parvus; nec quisquam sum, nisi maximè egenus, qui omniæ vendo hæreditas suus.

God performeth the Promises, [which] he hath made to industrious Men.

Deus præsto -stiti -stitum 1. promissum, qui propono -sui -situm sedulus.

2. May, can, would, might, should, ought, signifying something emphatical with respect to Duty, Lawfulness or Earnestness, must be made by a distinct Verb; but may, would, might, should, without any Emphasis, are only the Signs of particular Tenses.

Boys may play, when the Master hath given Leave; but without Leave they may not loiter an Hour. Idle Boys

Boys would fain escape doing their Duty; they would rejoice if they might play whole Weeks.

Licet -uit imp 2 puer ludo 3, cum præceptor -oris concedo -cessi -cessum 3 venia; sed absq; venia non licet ille otior -atus sum dep hora unus. Puer ignavus gestio eximor fungor functus sum dep 3 offici-um; gaudeo gavisus sum n p 2 si licet ille ludo heb. domas -adis f totus.

Children should willingly obey their Parents; for if they should govern themselves, to what Misery would they soon be brought? Their unripe Reason would be like Phaeton's Pride, who would govern a Chariot, that was beyond his Strength.

Oportet liberi -orum ultrò obtempero i parens; enim si gubernò i sui ipse, ad quis miseria -a citò redigo a 3? Ratio -onis f ille immaturus forem similis & -e superbia Phaëton -tis, qui volo -lui rego 3 currus -ūs ultra vis.

3. When have, had, hath, hast, have only a Substantive after them, and not a Verb, they are to be render'd habeo.

Had without another Verb is the Preterperfect Tense of habeo.

Had had is the Subjunctive Mood Preterpluperfect Tense.

The most ancient Artificers correct their own Work; they have a more quick Eyesight than other Men, they see something deficient, after they have used the greatest Care.

Artifex -icis c 2 antiquus corrigo -rexī -rectum 3 opus -eris n sum; sagacior sum quam alius; video -di -sum 2 aliquis defectivus, postquam adhibeo -ui -itum a cura magnus.

An accurate Painter had not Power to forbear laughing, when he view'd the Features of an ugly Woman, which

which himself had drawn. The Excess of Mirth was fatal to him, and he had liv'd longer, if he had not been so ingenious.

Pictor -oris *m* quidam peritus non possum non ridere, cum specto -avi atum lineamentum foemina deformis & -e, qui ipse depingo -pinxi -pictum 3 a. latitia -a f immodicus sum exitialis ille, vivoq; vixi victum 3 diu, si minus sum solers -tis c 3.

How many Men may say, I had had ~~money~~ enough, if I had not been too lavish?

Quot ind possum dico -xi -tum a 3, habeo satis pecunia -e, si non sum adeo prodigus?

4. Use or is wont is always join'd with another Verb, and may be render'd by soleo; but use, or make use of, by utor, adhibeo,

He that useth to forget those Things, which he desireth to remember, must use help to strengthen his Memory.

Qui soleo -itus sum obliviscor oblitus sum dep 3 is qui cupio reminiscor dep 3, ab ille remedium sum adhibendus ad confirmo -avi -atum memoria.

5. When there is a Passive Sign in English before a Verb Neuter, if it be the Sign of the Present Tense, make it by the Preterperfect Tense of the Neuter; if a Sign of the Preterimperfect Tense Passive, make it the Preterpluperfect of the Neuter.

When profitable Instructions are once passed out of the Memory, there is need of fresh Reading to recal them.

Cum praeceptum utilis & -e excido -cidi n 3. memoria -e, opus ind sum lectio recens -tis ad is revoco -avi -atum.

He is a Man of a great Spirit, that could live cheerfully, if his Riches were lost, and all his Friends were gone.

Ille sum magnanimus, qui possum vivo 3 hilavis, si opes -um pl pereo -ivi & -ij -itum n 4, & amicus omnis abeo n 4.

6. And not, may be elegantly rendered by nec.

Conscience is dumb many times a great while; but when it speaketh, it telleth the Truth, and doth not flatter.

Conscientia saepe sum mutus -a -um diu; at cum loquor -utus sum dep 3, dico 3 verus, nec adūlor -atus sum dep.

7. Like, after the English of sum, is made by the Adjective similis; after any other Verb, by the Adverbs of Likeness.

Dissemblers act like Watermen, that look one Way and row another: They are like Medea, who confessed that she approved better Things, but followed the worse.

Simulator -oris ago 3 remex -igis, qui huc spectro -avi -atum & illuc remigo -avi -atum: Sum similis Medea, qui confiteor -fessus sum dep sui probō -avi -atum bonus, sed sequor dep 3 deterior & -ūs.

8. A before a Participle in ing, and after a Verb of Motion must be render'd by the first Supine, the Future in -rus, or the Gerund in -dum with ad. A or an before Words of Time, is render'd by an Ablative with in.

The careless Tradesman, that goes a hunting, when he hath need of continual Presence in his Shop, never will grow rich.

Mercator -*is iste negligens -tis c 3, qui eo iu-
itum 4 irr venor -atus sum id est, cum ille oportet fui
perpetuo continetur a 2 in officina -e, nunquam di-
tesco 3 pret car.*

If a diligent Boy recreate himself twice a Day, for a Quarter of an Hour, or Half an Hour, he nevertheless increaseth his Learning.

Si puer sedulus recreo -*ui -atum fui bis in dies
ad spatium quadrans -tis hora, vel semihora, tamen
ango a 2 doctrina.*

9. About for concerning, is made by de or super; for near-upon or thereabouts, by plus minus; before a Place or Person, by circa or circum; before to be by futurum est with ut.

All Boys are not of an equal Wit; some having tarried at the School about four or five Years make a great Progress. But others spend seven Years about Nothing, tho' the Master faithfully use his Endeavours; and when they are about to be removed from School, they are no whit the better.

Puer omnis non sum ingenium æqualis & -e; quidam quadam quoddam cum maneo -*st -sum n apud
schola plus minus quatuor vel quinque annus, mul-
tum proficio -feci -fectum a 3. Alius verò consumo
-si -tum a 3 septem annus de nihilum, quanquam
præceptor do opera gnavus; & cum futurus sum, ut
amoveo 2 a schola, sum nihilum doctus.*

10. According to, *is made by secundum*; according as, *by prout or perinde ut*; accordingly, *by proinde*.
11. After, *before a Nominative Case and a Verb, is made by postquam*; *before a Noun without a Verb, by à, ab, post*; *when it betokens according to, by de or ad*; *after a Noun of Time by post the Adverb, and quàm if a Verb follow*. Afterwards *by postea, hereafter by posthac*.

After Cæsar had conquer'd Pompey, his potent Adversary, he enjoy'd quietly the Imperial Seat according to his Desire. But ungrateful and cruel Men stabb'd him, after many noble Exploits, whereby he encreased the Roman Glory; according as it happen'd to many Roman Emperors after him.

Postquam Cæsar supero -avi -atum Pompeius, adversarius suus potens, tranquillè potior -itus sum Imperium secundum votum suus. Ast ingratus & crudelis jugulo a 1 is post gestum multus præclarus, qui augeo -xi -ctum a 2 Gloria Romanus; perinde ut accido -di n 3 Imperator multus Romanus post is.

The Hebrews write and read from the Right Hand to the Left; others from the Top to the Bottom after the Chinese Fashion; but English Men from the Left Hand to the Right.

Hebræus scribo ac lego à dexter -era -erum versus sinister -tra -trum; alius à summus ad imus, secundum mos -oris Sinensis & -e; at Anglus à sinister ad dexter.

He that is now jovial, shall be sorrowful hereafter: he that committeth a rash Act, shall repent of it afterwards.

Qui nunc sum lætus, posthac sum mœstus; qui committo 3 aliquid termerarius, pœnitet ille is postea.

12. Again, after as big, as strong, and such like Expressions, is made by duplo, with a Comparative Degree.

A Camel is as good again for Travelling as an Horse, because he is not weary, and he will continue strong five or six Days without Water, which an Horse wanteth twice a Day.

Camelus sum duplus præstans -tis c 3 equus ad iter facio, quia non fatigo a 1, & permaneo -si -sum robustus quinque vel sex dies -ei sine aqua, qui equus desidero -avi -atum a bis quotidie.

13. All, with a Substantive Singular, must be render'd by totus or integer, with a Plural by omnis; at all by omnino.

A cunning Merchant layeth up his Wares against a Time of Scarcity; but the Price sometimes falls against his Expectation and Will. All his Hope of selling dear is lost; all his crafty Contrivances do not succeed as he could wish; but at other times his Forecast produceth treble Profit. None obtaineth his Desire at all times. He is not discouraged at all, but rather increaseth his Caution.

Mercator -ōris astutus repono a 3 merx -cis fin tempus -ōris caritas -atis; sed interdum pretium diminuo a 3 præter expectatio -onis & voluntas -atis. Spes totus vendo a 3 plurimus perdo a 3; omnis callidus commentum non succedo ex votum. Attamen aliàs consilium profero irr 3 lucrum triplex -icis c 3. Nemo sum compos -tis c 3 votum hora omnis. Non omnino de jicio -jeci -jectum a 3 animus, sed potius augeo cautela suus.

14. *As, in a former Clause, answered by as in the latter, must be made by æque ac, or tam quam.*

A poor Man is as happy without Riches, if he enjoy Contentedness of Mind, as the richest Earl that coveteth greater Honour.

Pauper sum æque felix absque opes -um, si fruor dep 3 tranquillitas -atis animus, ac comes itis dives qui ambio honor magnus.

15. *Before, when a Nominative Case and a Verb follow after, is made by priusquam, or antequam; when a Word of Time or Place, by ante, heretofore by antehac.*

16. *Being to, before a Verb, is made by a Participle in -rus.*

He that getteth to himself better Riches, before he loseth lower Things, is rich after all his Poverty. He that improveth Time to get sure Hope of a blessed Eternity, before he dies, is not only happy after, but before Death. Being to depart out of this World he rejoiceth.

Qui acquiro 3 sui divitiæ -arum bonus, antequam perdo inferus, sum dives post paupertas -atis omnis. Qui ita utor usus sum dep Tempus suus ut adipiscor adeptus sum dep Aternitas -atis beatus, priusquam morior, non solum sum felix post, sed etiam ante obitus -ûs. Migro -avi atum n ex hac vita hic lætor -atus sum dep.

17. *Both, spoken of two, is made by ambo or uterque; but when both is answered by and, it is made by &, cum, or tum.*

Wealth and Honour are both in vain; they both sometime make the Owner worse. He that layeth out his Time

Time upon them, both misseth of better Things, and even sometimes is frustrated of his Expectation, when he hath obtained them.

Opes & honor ambo sum vanus; interdum uterque reddo possessor -oris deterior & -us. Qui impendo -di -sum tempus suus in is, cum amitto 3 bonus, tum etiam interdum excido 3 spes, cum obtineo 2.

18. But, is render'd several Ways; after cannot, it is render'd by non; after not doubting, nor questioning, and such like Expressions, by quin; but when it intimates so many, so often, or any Quantity, and no more, by solummodo; but for, by absque; not but that, non quod non. When it excepteth some Person or Thing from what we have been saying before, by præter or nisi; sometimes it is the same with who not, and must be render'd by qui non; but if, by si, but if not, by si minus.

A Fool cannot but laugh at all Times, but when he cries. He knows nothing but these two Extreams. He doubteth not but he hath Reason enough to laugh, if he see but the wagging of a Feather by the Wind. There is none but is apt to laugh at such an Idiot; but we ought rather to pity his hard Circumstances; but for the Kindness of God, we had been like him.

Stultus non possum non rideo -si -sum 2 semper, nisi cum lacrymo 1. Scio nihil præter hic duo extremus. Non dubito -avi -atum n 1 quin satis sum causa rideo, si solummodo video pluma agitatius ventus. Nemo sum, qui non pronus sum derideo Idiota talis; at debeo

beo potius misereo dep 2 infortunium is; nam absque beneficium Deus, ipse sum similis ille.

19. Either, signifying one of the two, is made by utervis or alterutur; if answer'd by or, then by aut or vel.
20. Else, after who? what? something, nothing, some Body, no Body, is render'd by alius or præterea; for otherwise by aliàs.
21. So far from——that, is adeo non——ut; as far as, quantum or quod.

Gold and Honour, two great Idols of the World, are worshipped by more, than used to appear at Ephesus, to worship the great Goddess Diana. But he that preferreth either of them before Godliness, is an Idolater, as well as he that worshippeth Images, or bendeth his Knees to a Marble Statue. There are some that desire nothing else; they will obtain them, else a Tempest is more calm than their discontented Mind: But if their Wishes succeed, they are so far from being happy, that (as far as can be observ'd) they are less satisfied, than when they had Nothing.

Aurum & Honor, Idolum duo magnus homo, colo colui cultum a 3 à plus pluris, quàm soleo solitus sum np 2 frequento 1 Ephesus, ut colo dea magnus Diana. Sed qui præpono -posui -positum a 3 utervis pietas -atis f, sum Idololatra, æquè ac ille qui adoro -avi -atum a 1 Imago -inis, vel flecto -xi -xum a 3 genu ind simulacrum marmoreus. Sum qui cupio a 3 nihil alius; obtineo a 2 is, aliàs procella sum tranquillus mens is commotus: Sin autem votum succedo, adeo non sum felix, ut (quantum possum observo a 1) sum minùs contentus quàm cum habeo nihil.

22. Not, is omitted after *caveo*: But if, is made by *sin*, but if not, by *sin minus*.

Take heed thou offend not thy Parents, But if thou hast done any Thing worthy of their Anger, be sorry for thy Crime; beg their Pardon upon thy bended Knees, for a Token of thy Repentance. If thou do so, they will perhaps pardon thee; but if not thou must expect Punishment.

Caveo cavi cautum n 2 *offendo* 3 *parens tuus*: *Sin admitto* -*si* -*sum* aliquid dignus ira is, *pœnitentia* imp tu crimen; rogo ille venia genu flexus, in signum *Pœnitentia*. Si facio ita, fortasse ignosco 3 tu; *sin minus*, *pœna* sum expectandus tu.

23 Let, before a Verb of the first Person Singular, must be made by the Subjunctive Mood with *ut*.

24. More for rather, is made by *magis* for hereafter by *posthac*; the more, in several Parts of the Sentence, by *quanto* and *tanto*, or by *quo* and *eo*.

Let an ingenious Boy be commended, and he will study the more diligently: The more he is praised the more he coveteth further Commendation. Let me teach those Boys, that are of tender Dispositions, and my Labour shall be easy.

Puer ingenus laudo, & *studeo* tanto diligenter: *Quanto magis laudo*, tanto ardentius appeto laus amplior. *Ut ego doceo* puer ille, qui sum *ingenium tener* & *labor meus* sum facilis & -e.

Many Men see the Folly of Vice, and say to themselves, I will never more commit that Wickedness; but they forget their Purposes; they strive more to find out Occasions of Sin, than to avoid them.

Multus video stultitia vitium, & dico fui, non-
quam posthac patro a i iste scelus; sed obliviscor
propositum suus; magis certo invenio occasio pecco,
n i quam vito.

25. Of, after a Substantive, and before mine,
thine, ours, yours, his or theirs, is omit-
ted in Latine.

A Friend of mine lost his Honour the same Day, that a
Friend of yours was created Earl.

Amicus quidam meus perdo -di di -d'um honor su-
us idem dies, qui amicus tuus creo -avi -atum a i
Comes -itis.

26. Such, before a Substantive, is made by
talis or ejusmodi, before an Adjective by
tam or adeo.

Who can say, I have not disobey'd God from my Youth?
Who would be guilty of such Pride? Who dare speak such
a bold Word.

Quis possum dico, non repugno -avi -atum Deus
ex Pueritia? Quis sum reus talis superbia? Quis
audeo loquor verbum adeo insolens.

27. Soever, is latined by cunque added to the
foregoing Word. And between it and the
Word to which it is added, may elegantly be
inserted another Word.

Not whosoever professeth himself Religious, but he
that is truly Religious, is lovely in the Sight of God.
Wheresoever that Man dwells, and whither-soever he goes,
God is with him.

Non quicumque profiteor fui pius, sed qui sum
vere pius, sum amabilis in conspectus Deus. Ubi-
cunque

cunque ille habito, & quo sui cunque verto, Deus sum cum ille.

28. If thou find an English of a Verb Passive, and considering the Latine Word, find it to be a Deponent, either alter the Words so as to keep the Sense, and make use of the Deponent, or take some other Verb.

A wicked Man's Greatness is soon forgotten; but the Name of the Righteous shall be remembred for ever.

Cito obliviscor pompa impius; sed nomen justus memoror in æternus.

The holy Name of God is abused by those, that call themselves his Servants, yet run greedily into all Debaucheries.

Abutor nomen Deus, qui voco sui servus is, & tamen avidè ruo in omnis flagitium.

29. The English Signs of the Cases are sometimes found at a Distance from their proper Word; Reduce the Words into their natural Order, and it will appear how they ought to be render'd.

Good Instructions are as necessary as Food. Men honour those, they receive good Advice from in their tender Years.

Præceptum bonus sum æquè necessarius ac cibus. Honor afficio is, à qui accipio consilium bonus annus tener.

Counsel hath its Effects according to the Man, which it proceeds from, and the Mind of him it is given to; but chiefly according to God's Blessing.

Consilium habeo effectus suus pro is, à qui procedo, & animus ille qui do; præcipue autem pro Beneficium Deus.

Larger EXERCISES.

DIALOGUE I.

The Master, the Scholar.

M. **B**OR, you have always been dear to me, above the Rest of your School-fellows.

Puer, tu semper sum charus ego præ Condiscipulus cæteri -æ -a.

S. I have great Reason, honoured Sir, to believe that you love me. The daily Care, that you take in teaching me, not only those Things that belong to Learning, but also which conduce to Piety, is a Witness of your Love, which I can no way recompence, but by hearty Thanks, and willing Obedience.

Æquus sum, vir honorandus, ut credo tu diligo ego. Cura ille assiduus, qui adhibeo in ego doceo, non solum qui facio ad litera bonus, sed etiam qui pertineo ad pietas, sum testis amor tuus, qui possum penso modus nullus, nisi gratia sincerus, & obedientia promptus.

M. Diligence in Teaching, is the best Opportunity I have to evidence my Love. But the more I love thee, the more it grieves me, when I see thee more idle than other Boys, whom I make not so much Account of. My Love constrains me to be angry with thee, when thou neither studiëst to please me, nor profit thy self.

Diligentia in doceo sum opportunitas bonus ego indico amor meus. Quo autem magis diligo tu, eo magis dolet ego, cum video tu piger alius, qui non tantus facio. Amor meus cogo ego irascor tu, cum neque studeo placeo ego, nec prosum tu ipse.

S. Sir,

S. Sir, I dare not deny, that I am guilty; but I earnestly intreat you that you would forgive me.

Dominus, non ausim nego, ego sum conscius culpa; at vehementer oro tu ut ignosco ego.

M. Pardon hurts those Boys, that are not of an ingenuous Spirit; and that strive not to requite their Master's Clemency by better Diligence. (It is as easy to spoil Boys by forgiving, as by punishing.)

Venia nocceo puer ille, qui non sum animus ingenuus; & qui non certo compenso amor magister diligentia bonus. (Non citius puerum puniendo, quam ignoscendo perdes.)

S. Believe me, Sir, but once; and if ever I offend hereafter, spare me not.

Credo ego, Dominus, tantum semel; & si unquam pecco posthac, ne parco.

M. You have often promised me Amendment, but are seldom as good as your Word.

Sæpe promitto corripo mos, sed raro præsto fides.

S. I confess I have broken my Promise; but let your Mercy pardon that Fault too. I am resolved, Sir, to forsake all my idle Companions, to leave off my evil Customs of playing, to ply my Book, and to become a new Boy, as if I were not the same I have been.

Fateor, ego violo promissus; at Clementia tuas ignosco etiam culpa iste. Stat ego, Dominus, relinquo focitis omnis ignavus, depono pravus mos ludo, incumbō liber, atque adeo renovor, quasi non sum idem, qui olim sum.

M. You design to do these Things, while you are under Fear of Punishment; but when you have forgotten the Fear, you will return to your former Folly, at the Bidding of the first naughty Boy.

Statuo facio hic, dum sum timidus poena; at cum obliviscor timor iste, redeo ad pristinus stultitia iussa primus puer parvus.

S. I will beg of God, to give me Power to perform what I promise; for without him we can do Nothing; as I have heard from your Mouth.

Obsecro Deus, ut do ego potestas perficio qui promitto; absque ille enim nihil possum; ut audio ex os tuus.

M. I like that Word. Pray to God earnestly, and he will answer thee. I will pardon thee; but thou must strive with all thy Might, as well as crave divine Help.

Sermo iste placeo ego. Obtestor Deus maximopere, & respondeo tu. Ignosco; at tuus sum conor pro virilis, æque ac peto auxilium divinus.

S. Sir, I will both pray and strive; and I hope, I shall not be unworthy of your Clemency; you shall not repent of your pardoning me.

Dominus, tum precor tum conor; & spero ego non sum indignus clementia tuus; non pœnitet tu, quod ignosco ego.

M. I shall love you most dearly, my dearest Child, if you consult your own Profit hereafter, and study diligently. And (which is more desirable) God shall bless you; he will increase your Understanding and Wisdom; for he giveth Wisdom, as well as Riches, to the Industrious.

Amo tu magis quam oculus meus, meus puer charus, si posthac consulo commodum tuus, & sedulo do opera Literæ. Et (qui sum exoptabilis) Deus benedico tu; augeo intellectus tu & sapientia; ille enim do sapientia, æque ac opes, sedulus.

DIALOGUE II.

Thomas, and Giles. (Ægidius.)

T. WHY do you cry, What hath befallen you?
Quid fleo, Quid accido tu?

G. I have offended God, by disobaying my Parents, and I know not what will become of me: I am ashamed of my Ingratitude.

Pecco in Deus, repugno parens meus, & nescio quid fio ego: pudet ego ingratitudo.

T. You are far more happy than they, that having committed a Fault, deny that they are guilty; or if they confess, they are not sorry for it, as your Tears shew you to be.

Longè felix sum is, qui cum admitto culpa, nego sui sum conscius culpa; aut si confiteor, non piget is, ut lacryma tuus indico de ru.

G. I am indeed grievously guilty, and I am afraid, God will not pardon me.

Graviter quidem pecco, & timeo, ne non Deus ignosco ego.

T. God is angry indeed with stubborn Children; but if they beg Pardon of him, he will forgive their Sins. God delighteth to shew Mercy; it pleaseth him to see Sinners repenting.

Deus succenseo quidem puer contumax; at si rogo ipse venia, remitto peccatum is. Juvât Deus præbeo sui misericors; placet is video peccator pœnitens.

G. I have been guilty of this Fault many Times, notwithstanding that I have promised my Father better Obedience.

Admitto hic culpa multoties, quamvis promitto pater obedientia bonus.

T. Be of good Cheer; I will entreat your Father to pardon you; and he will pray for you, that God also may be reconciled.

Sum Animus bonus; rogo pater tuus ut ignosco tu; & ipse obsecro Deus pro tu, ut Deus etiam reconcilio.

G. My Father is a Man of most sweet Temper; he was reconciled before I came from Home; he was even ready to pardon before my Repentance.

Pater meus est ingenium suavis; recipio ego in gratia antequam venio domus; sum vel promptus ad ignosco ante pœnitentia meus.

T. I am glad of that; beware you displease him not for the future, that God may bless you. If you study to obey God and your Parents, you shall be kind to your self; you shall live comfortably, and enjoy eternal Happiness.

Iste afficio ego gaudium; caveo ne displiceo ille in futurum, ut Deus benedico tu. Si do operam ut pareo Deus & parens, sum benignus tu; vivo placide, & fruor felicitas æternus.

G. By the Help of God I will be Obedient.

Deus adjuvans sum morigerus.

DIALOGUE III.

The Scholar. The Master.

S. SIR, I intreat, that you would be pleas'd to grant me my Request.

Dominus, oro, ut dignor concedo ego qui peto.

M. If my Grant may profit thee, I will not deny; if thou ask those Things, that tend to thine own Hurt, I must refuse.

Si concessio meus possum prosum tu, non recuso; sin rogo, qui facio ad incommodum tuus, meus sum recuso.

S. I only beg, Sir, that you would repeat to me those Instructions that you gave to our Fourm Yesterday.

Tantum peto, Præceptor, ut repeto ego præceptum ille, qui do heri classis noster.

M. I like well thy asking such Things. But thou knowest I always admonish the whole School together, not one particular Fourm. Where wast thou when I was admonishing?

Placet ego quod interrogo ejusmodi. Sed scio ego semper admoneo schola totus simul, non classis singulus. Ubi sum cum ego moneo?

S. Sir,

S. Sir, I was not at School Yesterday in the Afternoon, because my elder Brother was then return'd from Italy; my Father bade me stay, to spend my Afternoon with my Brother.

Præceptor, non intersum schola heri post meridies, quoniam frater meus magnus natus tum redeo ab Italia; pater jubeo ego maneo, ut sumo - *mihi* 3 hora postmeridianus cum frater.

M. That indeed is a sufficient Reason, if thou speak the Truth.

Is quidem sum causa sufficiens, si dico verus.

S. I dare not lie, Sir.

Non audeo mentior, Dominus.

M. Why didst thou not ask some of thy School-fellows, rather than me? They certainly can remember those few Precepts which I gave them.

Cur non rogo aliquis ex condiscipulus tuus petitis quàm ego? Proculdubio possum in memoria teneo Preceptum iste paucus, qui do ille.

S. The hearing them from your Mouth, Sir, will more affect my Mind.

Audio iste ex os tuus, Dominus, magis afficio animus meus.

M. I will grudge no Labour, whereby I may benefit thee. I will tell thee in short ——— I told them how necessary it was, that besides family Prayer, and the Prayers which they are present at in the School, each Boy should privately pray to God every Morning and Evening with upright Heart and religious Mind: So God shall bless him Night and Day. He that doth not begin and end the Day with committing himself to the Care of the Almighty God, seemeth to separate himself from God's Family, and is most unworthy of his Fatherly Protection.

I charged them all the Day to be diligent at School, and obedient at Home. God revengeth Injuries offered to Parents, and Shame recompenseth the Slothful.

I endeavour'd to dissuade them from Lies. Speak the Truth at all Times. It is not lawful for Boys to lie,

to avoid Danger of Punishment: Rather suffer than sin. If thou be worthy of Punishment, confess thy Guilt ingeniously, lest after thou hast made thy Master angry by committing, thou make God thine Enemy by denying.

Lye not in Mirth; jesting Lies bring serious Sorrows. He is a Fool that destroys his own Soul, to make others Sport — —

I admonished them of the horrid Nature of Curses. They are like Darts, that being shot out of the Mouth rebound and smite the Shooter's Heart — Swear not by sacred Things, for they ought never to be mentioned, but for the Confirmation of weighty Truths, before those that have Power to demand of thee an Oath.

And lastly, I put them in Mind of that Duty, which I have frequently admonished them of, to wit, that they be mannerly and observant towards Superiors, and courteous towards Equals.

I then minded them, but of these few Things; observe thou them also, that God and Man may love thee.

Labor nullus sum gravis ego, qui possum prosum tu: dico tu brevis — —

Commonefacio ille quàm necessarius sum, ut præter preces domesticus, isq; qui adsum in schola, singulus puer clanculum precor Deus quilibet mane & vesper, cor sincerus, & mens pius. Ita Deus benedico is nox diesque. Qui non auspicor & claudio dies committo sui cura Deus omnipotens, videor sejungo sui à familia Divinus, & sum indignus protectio is paternus.

Mando ille, ut totus dies sum sedulus in schola, & morigerus domus. Deus ulciscor injuria illatus parens, & pudor penso piger.

Opera do, ut dehortor ille à mendacium. Loquor veritas omnis hora. Non licet puer mentior, ut evado periculum pœna; potiùs patior quàm pecco. Si sum dignus pœna, fateor culpa tuus ingenuè, ne postquam irritò magister delinquo, reddo etiam Deus nimicus tu inficias eo.

Ne mentior jocus : mendacium jocosus creo dolor
serius. Stultus sum, qui perdo anima suus, ut sum
alius ludibrium.

Admoneo ille de natura dirus Exsecratio. Sum
similis telum, qui jactus ex os redundo, & percutio
cor percussor

Ne juro per sacer : ille enim nunquam debeo me-
moror, nisi ad confirmandus veritas gravis, coram is
qui præditus potestas postulo juramentum abs tu.

Denique, commonefacio ille munus iste, de qui fre-
quenter admoneo ille, nempe, ut sum morigerus &
observans superior, & comis erga par.

Is tempus tantum moneo is de hicce paucus : tu
quoq; observo ille, ut Deus & homo diligo tu.

S. I thank you, honoured Sir, I will observe.

Ago tu gratia, præceptor honorandus, observo.

DIALOGUE IV.

Master and Scholar.

M. TWO Days ago thou desiredst of me a Repetition
of some Instructions of mine, I now demand of
thee Attention to a few more, which I would fain have
fasten'd in thy Mind, that thou mayst not be ignorant of
any Thing, that may tend to thy Good.

Nudiustertius, peto à ego repetitio quidam præ-
ceptum meus. Nunc postulo à tu, ut attendo paucus
alius, qui maximè volo infixus mens tuus, ne sis ig-
narus res aliquis, qui facio ad commodum tuus.

*S. Most readily, honoured Master, will I attend; for
I firmly believe, that you aim at my Good.*

Promptè attendo, Præceptor venerandus; ex animus
enim credo, te promoveo commodum meus.

*M. Thou mayst believe it; but if not, I am assured,
that out of a conscientious Care for thee, I speak and act
all*

all Things. And therefore together with the former, remember these Documents also —

Eft quod credo; ſin minùs, pro certus ſcio, ego pro benevolentia ſincerus in tu, loquor & ago omnis. Proinde cum prior, etiam memento hic documentum.

I. *First, Therefore, be of a Catholick Spirit; love all the World; love thy Friends, becauſe they deſerve it; love thine Enemies, becauſe Chriſt commandeth it. Requite not Injuries with Injuries; but return Good for Evil. Abhor Revenge; it was honourable ſometimes among Heathens, but it is moſt uncomely for a Chriſtian.*

Imprimis, igitur, ſum animus catholicus; amo cunctus; diligo amicus, quia ſum amor -oris 3 dignus; diligo inimicus, quia Chriſtus jubeo. Ne reddo injuria injuria; ſed reddo bonus pro malus. Detector ultio; in honor ſum aliquando apud Ethnicus, at maxime dedecet Chriſtianus.

II. *Think no Evil; when thou perceiv'ſt evil Thoughts ariſing in thy Mind, divert thy Meditation immediately to ſomething of Good. Contraries drive out one another.*

Ne cogito malus; cùm ſentio cogitatio pravus in animus orior, converto meditatio tuus continuo in aliquid bonus. Contrarius expello ſui invicem.

III. *Learn Good of every one; obſerve the Virtues of good Examples, to imitate them; obſerve the Vices of bad Examples, to avoid them.*

Diſco bonus ex quilibet; obſervo virtus exemplum bonus, ut imitor; obſervo vitium exemplum malus, ut devito.

IV. *If thou knoweſt thy School-fellow guilty of a Crime, admoniſh him privately, and tell me not of him, for I delight not in puniſhing. Try if thou canſt by thy Arguments reform him; thou ſhalt then do a bleſſed Work. But if he hearken not to thee, make me acquainted, leſt thy Friend be ruined. It is no Part of Friendſhip to conceal deadly Vices; thou ſhalt merit his greateſt Love by revealing them; and tho' he, a wicked Boy, ſhall curſe thee, God ſhall bleſs thee. Yet I would by no means have thee a Tell-tale*

tale or common Accuser. Never discover, but when there is a Necessity, and the Safety of a Boy requires it.

Si scio condiscipulus tuus reus Crimen, admoneo ille privatim, neque deferro ad ego, non enim delector punio. Tonto si possum corrigo ipse argumentum tuus; de is optime mereor. Quod si non ausculto tu, facio ego certior, ne amicus tuus perdo. Non sum amicitia celo vitium lethalis; mereor amor magnus ab is retego; & quamvis ille, puer nequam, maledico tu, Deus benedico. Attramen nequaquam cupio ut sum blatero, sive delator assiduus. Ne unquam divulgo aliquid, nisi ubi necesse sum, & salus puer postulo.

V. Hope not for Safety in Sin, because most Men are delighted with it. Companions will not make the Flames of Hell the cooler; the more Fuel, the hotter the Flame will be.

Ne spero salus in peccatum, quia plerique is delector. Socius non refrigero flamma infernum; quanto plus sum fomes, tanto calidus sum flamma.

VI. Abuse not the Sabbath, nor employ it either upon thy School-business (for I had rather that were never done, than thou shouldst lay out that Day upon it) or upon Recreations. It is the Lord's Day, not thine own; worship God on that Day, so shall he bless thee all the Week after. Those that work in God's Time, shall lose their Labour; and those that play in it, shall repent of their Sport.

Ne abutor Sabbatum, neque impendo vel in pensum schelasticus (malo enim iste nunquam perficio, quàm ut impendo ille dies in is) vel in Recreatio. Dies sum dominicus, non tuus; veneror Deus ille dies, ut ille benedico tu totus septimana sequens. Qui operor tempus proprius Deus, perdo opera; & qui ludo is tempus, pœnitet is lusus.

VII. Never use the Name of God irreverently; he is a jealous God. Be afraid to mention his Name without a mental Adoration.

Nunquam usurpo nomen Deus temere; sum Deus zelotypus. Metuo mentio facio nomen is absq; adoratio internus.

VIII. Fear

VIII. *Fear not others upon any Occasion. If they be foolish, God hath denied them Understanding; if they be vitious, thou oughtest to pity them, not to revile them: If deformed, God framed their Bodies, and wilt thou scorn his Workmanship? Art thou wiser than thy Creator? If Poor, Poverty was design'd for a Motive to Charity, not to Contempt; thou canst not see what Riches they have within. Especially despise not thy aged Parents; if they be come to their second Childhood, and be not so wise as formerly, they are yet thy Parents, thy Duty is not diminish'd.*

Ne habeo alius ludibrium de causa ullus. Si sum stolidus, Deus denego is intellectus; si sum pravus, tuus sum misereor is, non convitior; si deformis, deus formo corpus is, & tunc despicio opus is? Sumne tu sapiens Creator? si pauper, paupertas affiguo ad promoveo charitas, non contemptus; non possum cerno qualis opes intus possideo. Ante omnis ne sperno parens confectus senium, si pervenio ad pueritia secundus, neq; sapio ut olim, sum tamen parens tuus; officium tuus non minuo.

IX. *If Providence promote thee to Riches and Honour, be not proud; God giveth thee those Things for other Ends; if thou abuse them, he will take them away.*

Si Providentia divinus proveho tu ad Divitiæ & Honor, ne superbio; Deus do ille tu ob alius causa; si abutor is, aufero.

X. *Take not any Thing, that is thy Parents, without their Leave; Nothing is thine, till it be given thee. He that steals, is never a whit the less Thief, because he robs but his Father and Mother.*

Ne aufero quidquam, quod sum Parens, injussu is; nihil sum tuus, donec do tu. Qui furor, nihilo minus fur sum, quia tantum spolio pater aut mater.

XI. *Be always content; Children's Will is limited; murmur not against thy Parents, nor against the Master, much less against God.*

Sum semper contentus; voluntas liberi termino; ne murmuro adversus parens, neq; Præceptor, multò minùs adversus Deus.

XII. *Never*

XII. Never talk of those Things that concern thee not ;
be not a busie Body.

Nunquam loquor de is, qui non attineo ad tu ;
ne sum percontator.

Observe these Things most devoutly ; the Sum of all
which is Obedience ; for that one Word comprehendeth the
whole Duty of a Child towards Parents, towards Master,
and towards God. Let that little Word be engraven
upon thine Heart ; and if thou observe it, when thou art
a Man, thou wilt be useful in the Commonwealth, and
loyal to thy Prince.

Observe hic sanctè ; qui omnis summa sum obedi-
entia ; enim vox iste unicus complector officium totus
puer erga parens, erga præceptor, & erga Deus. Voca-
bulum ille inscribo cor tuus ; & si observe, cum exce-
do ex ephebus, utilis sum respublica, & fidus princeps.

S. You have given me, Sir, a Compendium of my Duty.
I am by Nature more forward to Evil than to Good ; how
shall I conquer that Inclination ?

Do ego, dominus, compendium officium. Sum na-
tura pronus ad malus quam bonus ; quomodo supero
iste proclivitas ?

M. God can overcome all Difficulties ; rely upon him,
and he shall give thee Strength.

Deus possum supero omnis difficultas ; innitor hic,
& suppedito tu vires.

EPISTLE I.

Honoured Father,

I Have a great Desire to see you and my other Friends ; I
have the greatest Reason to love and honour you ; and
I cannot but desire your House more than the School, tho' I
am very desirous to learn. Be pleased to grant me my
Desire this once, and to send a Letter to my Master, that
he may send me to you. To speak the Truth, I have a
Mind to live with another Master, or to come and live
with you, that I may go to School in Canterbury near
you. My Master is such a severe Man, that I had far
rather plough than continue here. My Tasks are also so
heavy,

heavy, my Burthens so great, that I cannot undergo them. If you shall please to suffer me to come to you, I shall return you my greatest Thanks. It is hard to be expressed how much my Mind is at Home. I will go to my Cousin, to fetch the Cloak which you lent him, and will bring it with me. Honoured Sir, Pardon my Boldness in asking, and let me hear good News, which may rejoice me. I will be willing to obey your Pleasure in all Things; I will be content either to live with you, or with my Uncle at York, or with any Friend of yours, wheresoever you please. Only let me be remov'd from hence, whereby you shall add one more to the innumerable Obligations where-with you have already bound

London, Aug. 23. 1712.

Your obedient Son, S.H.

Pater honorandus,

M Agnopere cupio video tu cæteri; amicus; magnus sum ego causa amo & honoro tu; & non possum non desidero domus tuus præ schola, quamvis sum cupidus disco. Dignor concedo ego petitio jam semel saltem, & do literæ Præceptor meus, ut mitto ego ad tu. Ut dico verè, cupio vivo cum alius magister, vel venio ut habito cum tu, & frequento schola Cantuaria prope tu. Præceptor meus adeo severus sum, ut multo magis volo aro, quam hic permaneo. Pensum meus etiam adeo gravis sum, onus tantus, ut non possum perfero. Si placeo tu permitto ut venio ad tu, ago tu gratia magnus. Sum difficilis dico quantopere animus meus sum domus. Eo ad consobrinus peto pallium, qui tu commodum ille, & affero cum ego. Vir colendus, ignosco quod audacter peto, & sino ut responsum tuus gratus ego gaudium afficio. Libenter obtempero voluntas tuus in omnis; contentus sum vivo cum tu, vel cum patruus Eboracum, vel alius quispiam familiaris tuus, ubicunq; placet. Modo hinc amoveo, qui factus, addo alius etiam innumerus ille beneficium qui jam devinco

Filius tuus morigerus, S.H.

Londinam, Aug. 23. 1712.

SON,

EPISTLE II.

Formerly I have greatly rejoic'd at receiv'ing Letters from you from London; but that which came to my Hand last Week, was most unacceptable and troublesome. I was griev'd, when I perceiv'd in you the Beginnings of Unconstancy and Idleness; for all your Arguments are drawn from those two Topicks, which my Authority shall confute. You seem to hope that your Father is like your self, but how foolish is that Expectation! Know, that I not only resolve never to gratifie your unreasonable Request, nor to satisfie your foolish Mind; but if so learned, so virtuous, so diligent and faithful a Master please you not, you shall be banished from my Sight. I will send you, against your Will to France or Holland, where I will find out for you the severest Master. If I believed your Master, whom I love and honour, to be austere beyond Reason and Moderation, I would most certainly deliver you from his Injustice; but I think quite otherwise of him: Nor will I believe your Accusation, much less will I hearken to the Complaints of the Difficulty of your Tasks; all Things are easy to Industry, all Things difficult to Sloth; and your Master is more prudent than to demand Things impossible. When I came to London last, I lived in your Master's House a whole Month: I then heard no Complaints from you, you were content, and I my self also observed something of his prudent Care, and excellent Wisdom in managing his School. And whence this new Weariness proceeds, I cannot otherwise conjecture, than by thinking that you begin to be more idle than formerly, and instead of removing you, I will most certainly request of your Master, that he will nip the Weed, before it encrease to a greater Strength, and urge you the more closely to your Study. In short, Son, I highly esteem and approve of your present Master, nor shall you be removed yet from his Care and Government, till I certainly know some intolerable Injustice, which I expect never to find. Resolve therefore to study diligently, without Weariness, to please him without Grudging, to obey him most willingly, to love and honour him continually, so shall you reconcile him whom your Complaints have angred,

Your careful Father, W. H.

Filius,

Olim afficior magnus gaudium cum accipio Epistola à tu Londinum; verò iste, qui pervenio ad manus meus proximus hebdomas, sum ingratus & molestus. Doler ego cùm cerno in tu principium inconstantia & ignavia; nam argumentum omnis tuus deduco ab hic duo topicus, qui autoritas meus re-darguo. Videor spero pater sum similis tu, at quàm fatuus sum spes iste! Scio, ego non solùm statuo nunquam indulgeo petitio tuus immodicus, nec obsequor animus stultus; sed si præceptor adeò doctus, adeò pius, adeò sedulus & fidus non placeo tu, exulo è conspectus meus, mitto tu invitus in Gallia vel Hollandia, ubi quæro tu præceptor severus. Si credo Magister tuus, qui prosequor amor & honor, sum austerus ultra fas & modus, certo libero tu ab injuria is; sed longe aliter de ille sentio: nec fides habeo criminatio tuus, multò minùs præbeo auris querela de difficultas pensum. Omnis sum facilis industria, omnis difficilis pigritia; & præceptor tuus prudens sum quam ut exigo impossibilis. Cùm venio Londinum annus proximus, diverso in ædes Magister tuus mensis totus; tunc audio nullus querela à tu; contentus sum; ipse etiam partim observo cura is prudens & eximius sapientia in schola moderandus. Porro autem unde hic tedium evenio, non possum aliter conjecto, nisi sentio tu fio piger quàm olim, idcirco adeò non removeo, ut pro certus peto à præceptor tuus ut supprimo alga priusquam cresco ad vires magnus, & excito tu acriter ad studium. Ut dico paucus, filius, probò & magnus æstimo præceptor tuus præsens, nec adhuc removeo à cura & regimen is, quoad certo rescisco nefas aliquis indignus, qui invenio nunquam expecto. Statuo igitur diligenter studeo absque tedium, placeo ille non gravare, obsequor libenter, diligo & colo ille perpetuò; tum demum magnus in eo gratia ab is, qui querela tuus irritò, nempe

Pater tuus providus, W. H.

F I N I S.



